

25 hurt in Baghdad grenade attack

CABO (R) — Twenty-five people were injured when three grenades exploded in the garden of an expatriate social club in Baghdad Wednesday, a British embassy spokesman said Friday. The grenades were thrown over a wall around the British club on the East Bank of the Tigris river and exploded among dozens of people watching the Italian comedy-farmer film "Kiss Kiss Bang Bang" in the garden, he said. The spokesman, contacted by telephone from Cairo, said one was killed but a nine-year-old Polish boy was seriously hurt. Poles, Canadians, Irish nationals, Yugoslavs and Britons were among the injured. There was no immediate official reaction from the Iraqi authorities to the attack, which the British spokesman said took place at 8.45 p.m. (1645 GMT). "There were between 50 and 60 people there, more than half of them in the garden, when the grenades exploded," he said. "We have no indication of either motive or the perpetrators of this act." I would like to say that the Iraqi authorities have been very efficient both in dealing with the injured and in getting police and ambulances on the scene very quickly," he said.

Jordan Times

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Peres invited to Soviet Union

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli Vice-Premier Shimon Peres said Friday he had been invited to the Soviet Union, which has not received such a senior Israeli state official since 1967. "We indeed received an invitation," Peres told Israeli radio from New York where he met a Soviet delegation. "And I think this is an opening for economic relations between Israel and the Soviet Union. I am sure that the state of Israel is interested in such relations, and this is a beginning," Peres, also finance minister and leader of the Labour Party, said. However, the invitation was extended by Genrikh Borovik, head of the Soviet Peace Committee — a nominally independent body — rather than the Soviet government. Peres did not say if he had accepted the invitation, which would still require the Soviet government to issue a visa before he could enter the country. The Jerusalem Post quoted Borovik as saying he would urge the Soviet government to issue an official invitation to Peres. If Peres does go to the Soviet Union he would be the highest-ranking Israeli to visit since the Kremlin cut off diplomatic relations during the 1967 war.

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Aoun accepts Arab proposal

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Army commander Michel Aoun Friday accepted a seven-point Arab peace plan aimed at ending the six-month-old bloodbath between his forces and Syrian troops and allied militias who control 70 per cent of the country.

Arab League envoy Lakhdar Al Ibrahim made the announcement after a four-hour meeting with Aoun at the latter's bunker office under the bomb-ravaged presidential palace in Beirut's suburb of Baabda.

"I am glad to inform you that the general has accepted the terms (of the plan) and has agreed that we start working to implement them," said Ibrahim, assistant secretary-general of the 22-member Arab League. Ibrahim, an Algerian diplomat, was asked by an Arab League committee to head a security committee to supervise the ceasefire and monitor ships to ensure that no weapons supplies reach Lebanese factions.

Aoun initially said he would not send a representative to such a committee because under it would not include a Syrian representative.

He said that proposed security body is in line with Syria's efforts to portray the crisis as one among Lebanese factions, even though its forces in Lebanon were the main party to the conflict with his army troops.

France and the United States and several Arab governments voiced support for the peace plan.

his appointment by outgoing President Amin Gemayel, Ibrahim arrived in Beirut Sunday, a day after the peace plan was announced by the Arab committee, comprising King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, Morocco's King Hassan and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid.

Acting Prime Minister Salim Al Hoss, who heads a civilian cabinet vying for legitimacy with Aoun's military government, and Parliament Speaker Hussein Hsni said they would accept the plan.

Shi'ite militia chief Nabih Berri and Druze leader Walid Junblatt, who are Syria's main allies in Lebanon, also have endorsed it.

The plan's first six points focused on the ceasefire and steps to enforce it. These included a call for the lift of blockades on ports and the country's only international airport, a halt in weapons imports and propaganda campaigns and a plea to foreign countries to stop the flow of arms and ammunition to Lebanon.

The last clause called for a meeting of the 99-seat parliament on Sept. 30 outside the country to discuss political reforms to satisfy the Muslims' demands for an equal share of power with the Christians.

Ibrahim said he plans to contact parliamentary members to "find out the outcome of contacts they've held among themselves to determine the venue of the meeting set for Sept. 30."



Lebanese army soldiers loyal to commander Michel Aoun covering up a heavy machinegun

Palestinian strike freezes business, halts transport

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — A Palestinian strike against Israel's imprisonment of thousands of Arabs paralyzed business and halted public transport in occupied Arab Jerusalem and the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip Friday.

Shops were shuttered in Arab Jerusalem's normally bustling commercial district in solidarity with those jailed for alleged involvement in the 21-month uprising.

Mounted police stood guard at main intersections. The strike, called by the uprising's underground leadership, was strictly observed in the occupied territories, residents said.

An Israeli army spokesman said figures updated on Sept. 10 showed 9,392 Palestinians in jail, 2,124 of them held under "emergency regulations" permitting imprisonment without trial.

Palestinian journalists put the total at about 15,000. Civil rights activists complain that many Palestinians, among them minors, had been held for lengthy periods without relatives or lawyers being informed.

Amnesty International appealed to Israel Friday on behalf of a Palestinian political detainee held in a remote desert prison camp despite suffering two

heart attacks in the last four months.

"Amnesty International is concerned that Badran Jaber may not be receiving adequate medical attention in the Ketziot detention centre, where conditions are harsh, and may require immediate hospitalization," the London-based human rights organisation said in a statement.

Jaber, 42, a schoolteacher from Hebron, has been detained without trial since March 9, 1988 under Israel's sweeping "emergency" powers.

The Amnesty statement said Jaber "may be a prisoner of conscience, detained solely for his non-violent opinions or political activities."

Prisoners in Ketziot live in cramped army tents and are subjected to extreme temperatures. Amnesty said Jaber suffered a heart attack June 30 and was returned to Ketziot despite a recommendation by doctors in an Israeli hospital that he be kept in hospital.

According to his Israeli lawyer, Tamar Peleg, he suffered a second heart attack in early September and was rushed to Soroka hospital in Beersheba. A cardiologist there recommended that he remain in hospital but Jaber was again taken back to

Ketziot.

Peleg said she last saw her client Monday suffering from exhaustion and complaining of constant pain to his head, the left side of his face and his left shoulder and arm.

An Israeli court meanwhile cleared an officer of Israel's Shin Bet security service of negligence in the death of another Arab prisoner under interrogation in an Israeli prison in 1987 but left the cause of death unresolved.

The court ruled that it could not be proved beyond reasonable doubt that Awad Hamdan, 23, died of strangulation as his family said, the agent's lawyer said.

Hamdan died in Jenin prison two days after his arrest. Israeli officials attributed the death variously to a snake bite, scorpion sting and heart attack.

Relatives said Hamdan was a physically-fit soccer player and accused Shin Bet interrogators of causing his death.

On Thursday, Palestinians stoned a bus carrying West German tourists, injuring two of them in Bethlehem, the army said.

Young activists smashed the windows of the tour coach near the tomb of the Biblical Matriarch Rachel.



A local resident walking past the wreckage of an airplane sitting on top of San Juan airport in

Puerto Rico after Hurricane Hugo devastated the island.

Hurricane slams Charleston

CHARLESTON (R) — Hurricane Hugo, the worst storm to hit the city in 35 years, lashed Charleston with winds of up to 220 kilometres an hour and waves of up to 5.2 metres early Friday, blowing the roof off city hall and damaging 22 other buildings.

After spending its fury on Charleston, Hugo headed north and was downgraded to a tropical storm.

The eye of the Hurricane passed over Charleston about midnight (0400 GMT), knocking out power and sending a wall of water 3.5 to 5.5 metres high into the downtown historic district. Winds were measured at 220 kilometres an hour.

The roof of the 150-year-old

city hall was blown off and an initial inventory by city officials found that 22 downtown buildings were heavily damaged or destroyed.

It was the strongest hurricane to hit Charleston, a bastion of the old south first settled in 1670, since Hurricane Hazel ravaged the city in 1954, killing 22 people and causing \$27 million in damage.

The damage from Hugo was expected to be in the millions of dollars.

Two of the hurricane shelters where people had gone to escape the storm were damaged.

Charleston's emergency management team was forced to scramble for other shelter when Hugo struck its downtown head-

quarters, blowing part of the roof off the building.

"We heard they were hiding under desks to save their lives," said a weather forecaster in Miami.

In the suburb of North Charleston, a rescue worker reported the partial collapse of a hospital serving as a hurricane shelter for nursing-home patients and those from other hospitals.

"Beds were hanging out of the windows," said the worker. He had no further details.

In Charleston, rescue workers were digging through the rubble of a collapsed apartment building, searching with the aid of tracker dogs for people who may have been trapped or killed.

Bogota minister quits amid blasts

BOGOTA (AP) — Colombian Justice Minister Monica de Greiff has resigned after three months of defying death threats by drug lords, a presidential source said Friday.

News of the resignation came as security was tightened in the capital following a dozen bomb blasts in less than 24 hours.

The source said on condition of not being identified that the minister's resignation was to be announced later Friday and her letter of resignation would be published. The official announcement has to be made by the president, the source said.

Radio Caracol, a usually reliable private radio chain, reported Thursday night that President Virgilio Barco, who met with de Greiff earlier, had accepted her

resignation. The 32-year-old lawyer drew praise worldwide after she travelled to the United States in August to ask for help protecting hundreds of judges facing death threats by cocaine traffickers.

The traffickers have repeatedly threatened de Greiff, her three-year-old son and husband since she took office July 16.

She stepped up the threats when the government began cracking down on the cocaine cartels after Luis Carlos Galan, the country's leading presidential candidate, was assassinated Aug. 18.

Six people have served as justice minister in the past three years and nearly all were threatened with death.

One of de Greiff's predecessors

was killed by drug lords in 1984 and another was wounded on a Budapest street in 1987 after becoming the ambassador to Hungary.

Radio Caracol said Barco accepted de Greiff's resignation and offered to make her ambassador to Portugal, but that she declined.

The news programme TV Hoy reported Arturo Ferrer Carrasco, a 44-year-old economist with the finance ministry, would replace de Greiff.

Colombia's cocaine traffickers have responded to the government's crackdown with bombings and arson, and a new wave of explosions.

The blasts damaged nine offices of Colombia's two main political parties.

TUNIS (Agencies) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat has appealed to the European Community (EC) to support Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak's proposals for Palestinian elections in the Israeli-occupied territories, diplomats say.

Arafat told a briefing for ambassadors and charge d'affaires from Britain, France, Greece, Italy and Spain that European support for the plan could help the Middle East peace process, they said.

Arafat, just back from a meeting with Mubarak in Egypt, did not mention any specific measures he wanted the EC to take.

The briefing was held days before the foreign ministers of Middle Eastern and European

countries leave for the annual meeting of the United Nations General Assembly in New York.

The PLO sees the Egyptian initiative as a substantial improvement over an earlier Israeli elections plan.

But the PLO wants the Egyptian plan to go further towards enshrining Palestinian rights to self-determination.

Israel's rightwing Likud party has dismissed Mubarak's 10-point plan while its coalition partner, the Labour Party has reacted favourably to the proposals.

In Cairo, Arafat said Thursday: "We accept the dialogue with Israel without any preconditions from both sides."

"We are always open for a dialogue that will lead us to a total and just peace....," he told

reporters.

He said the identity of who would represent the Palestinian side in any direct talks was still under discussion.

Arafat said he had called for talks between Palestinian and Israelis during a United Nations meeting in November last year.

"My initiative to hold dialogue with Israel is a Palestinian strategy for peace and not a political manoeuvre."

Mubarak has appealed to Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir to seize the "rare opportunity" for Middle East peace through the dialogue. Cairo is trying to arrange, the Al Qabas newspaper reported Friday.

Swedish royal couple begins private visit

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — King Carl Gustaf and Queen Silvia of Sweden began a three-day private visit to Amman and the southern regions, following a three-day state visit to Jordan.

In a statement Thursday, the Swedish monarch paid tribute to Swedish-Jordanian relations, saying that he fully supported Middle East peace efforts being made by Sweden's Foreign Minister Sten Andersson.

The monarch inaugurated a new premises of the Swedish embassy in Amman in a ceremony attended by Queen Silvia, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zeid, Princess Majda and Andersson as well as other officials.

Following the ceremony, King Gustaf and Queen Silvia met with representatives of the local media and foreign correspondents. The monarch described Jordanian-Swedish relations as very good and constantly improving. He said that he supported peace efforts made by the Swedish for-

ign minister. Andersson is said to have a good working relationship with leading members of the Israeli Labour Party.

Andersson, who left Amman later Thursday, paid tribute to Jordanian-Swedish relations, which he said had grown on political, economical and cultural levels since bilateral relations were established in 1981.

Before leaving for Stockholm, he said in a departure statement that the talks he held with His Majesty King Hussein, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the prime minister and other Jordanian officials had been fruitful and that he admired the wisdom and foresightedness of the Jordanian leadership.

The Swedish king said he felt confident that a Swedish trade delegation accompanying him would be successful in their efforts to stimulate Jordanian-Swedish trade relations. He inaugurated a management seminar sponsored by the Swedish Trade Council and the Scandinavian-Jordanian Business Club, Scandlab. (see page 6)

Bush-Gorbachev summit in offing

JACKSON HOLE, Wyoming (AP) — U.S. Secretary of State James Baker and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze met Friday and said they expected to set a general time for a superpower summit and were making progress on arms control and other issues.

Shevardnadze, asked to comment on U.S. government statements that a summit would be held sometime next year, said, "We'll be discussing this today."

Baker said, "I think we will have an announcement before we leave about a general time frame for this."

The two men began the day with a discussion with close advisers, then spoke briefly to reporters.

In a meeting with several dozen aides from both sides, Shevardnadze declared that "it is high time to move from mutual understanding to mutual action. Because, from our meeting, I understand that conceptually there is a full understanding" between the two sides.

Baker suggested that they move immediately to another meeting with their closest advisers, forgoing a planned session with the entire delegation, and allowing working groups to

negotiate on sharp reductions in nuclear, chemical and conventional forces as well as other issues.

The two posed for pictures before starting their two days of talks deep in the rocky mountains in the western United States that could set a course for further superpower weapons cutbacks.

Shevardnadze told reporters on his arrival that his meeting with President George Bush at the White House Thursday was "a good beginning" for the talks.

"We see the emergence of good prospects," the Soviet minister said, although Bush said no summit was likely until near the middle of 1990.

Shevardnadze, speaking to reporters after his meeting with Bush, said: "We have concluded that a summit is necessary. There is no doubt about that."

Bush said in a U.S. television network news show Thursday night that there would be a summit with Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev. Asked whether it would be early next year, he replied, "I wouldn't say early."

Bush has not met with Gorbachev since moving into the White House last January, although he saw him in New York before the inauguration.

Armenians appeal to Soviet parliament

MOSCOW (R) — Armenia has appealed to the Soviet parliament to take urgent steps to lift a month-long economic blockade paralysing industry and transport in the southern republic, Pravda reported Friday.

The article did not say when was imposing the blockade, but it was clear that it was organised by Azerbaijan workers in an apparent bid to starve Armenia into submission in a territorial dispute over Nagorno-Karabakh.

In a despatch from the Armenian capital, Yerevan, the Communist Party newspaper said the stoppage of all road and rail transport into the republic had caused losses amounting to hundreds of millions of roubles.

"It is hard to believe that in our socialist state, one union republic can be encircled by an economic blockade," Pravda said. "This is something unprecedented in the entire history of our state."

Armenia relies on transport links with Azerbaijan for virtually all its supplies. The main goods railway line runs from the Azerbaijani capital, Baku. All but one of the main roads into the republic pass through Azerbaijan.

Pravda said the Armenian parliament, the Supreme Soviet, had issued an appeal to the Supreme Soviet in Moscow demanding im-

mediate measures to lift the blockade.

"Workers in the republic find themselves forced to assume the role of involuntary strikers. Many factories have simply ground to a halt because there are no raw materials," it said.

Soviet television reported Thursday that no Armenian newspapers had been printed that day due to a shortage of paper. Food and basic household goods were also running out.

Central newspapers reported last week that a lack of petrol had forced virtually all private cars off the streets in Yerevan, while even ambulances and fire-engines were subject to petrol rationing.

Pravda said a Norwegian aid team working to build a hospital in the earthquake-stricken town of Spitak had decided to leave Armenia without finishing the work because they were not receiving necessary supplies.

The conflict over Nagorno-Karabakh, an enclave in Azerbaijan with a majority Armenian population, has caused more than 100 deaths in the past 18 months. Hundreds of thousands of people have fled their homes.

Nagorno-Karabakh has been administered directly from Moscow by a Kremlin commission since January.

Bunker bandits — threat for Beirutis

By Donna Abu-Nasr
The Associated Press

BEIRUT — As though six months of shelling and shortages, weren't enough misery Beirutis have to contend with a new threat — bunker bandits.

Bands of gunmen prowled the streets of west Beirut at night, cleaning out apartments that have been hit in the artillery battles since early March.

They take anything that's salvageable — carpets, television sets, video recorders, silverware. It's not unusual to hear the crackle of automatic weapons at night as the gunmen fire in the air to keep people away from the scenes of their depredations.

They also prey on civilians huddling in basement shelters during the shelling because many people take along their savings and jewelry when they go underground.

One gang of masked gunmen robbed six families in the bunker beneath their apartment block in west Beirut's Aisha Bakkar neighbourhood one recent night.

"I don't know how they managed to get in during the shelling," said one of the victims, Mohammad Abu Samir, a middle-aged taxi driver.

"They just ordered us to hand over our jewelry, money and watches, and we had to do as they said," he said. "I don't know

which is the worst, getting robbed in our own shelter or the shelling?

The number of robbery reports has eased in recent weeks because some 1.3 million of Beirut's 1.5 million people have fled to safer areas to escape the nightly barrages that have killed more than 900 people and wounded nearly 2,800 since March 8.

But the thousands of abandoned apartments make easy pickings. Some Beirutis now take pistols to their shelters as protection against the looters.

Maids stranded —

The mass exodus from Beirut has stranded hundreds of Sri Lankan maids, left by their employers to guard their apartments and houses when the families fled.

Kumari Hami, left to fend for herself in an eighth-floor apartment in west Beirut, said bitterly: "I risk my life here during the shelling, looking after their carpets and silverware while they're safe somewhere and having fun in South Lebanon."

"I'd rather starve in my own country than be here," Kumari and her countrywomen, along with Filipinas and women from poor Asian countries, came to Beirut hoping to make a decent living. Most are paid an average of \$50 a month.

She said most employers take

their maids' passport to ensure they stay to watch the homes. Unable to leave Lebanon, they're left alone — and frightened — to look after themselves in the daily artillery battles.

Some are among the casualties, but police said they had no specific figures.

Fadi Simno, who runs an office that hires Sri Lankans to work in Lebanon, said some 2,000 share Kumari's plight.

"Their employers leave them in Beirut because thieves usually rob empty apartments," he said. "The maids come to me crying, but there's nothing we can do about it because they're bound by their contracts."

The Philippine government has evacuated more than 200 Filipinas who were stranded in Beirut, with some complaining they had been forced into prostitution.

Boom for scrap

Lebanon's economy may have been shot to smithereens by the 14-year-old civil war, particularly the last six months of often-savage shelling. But the devastation means business is booming for the scrap-metal merchants in west Beirut's Shatila district.

Junkyard owners like Mohammad Wehbi are out in the rubble-strewn streets every day in their trucks as soon as there's a lull in the shelling, collecting wrecked



BEIRUT SHELTER: Victims of Beirut shelling, these families in the war-torn capital of Lebanon try to keep happy in an underground parking lot.

cars and pieces of shrapnel and scavenging through wrecked apartments for battered metal household items.

"We only care about copper pieces of shrapnel," Wehbi said during a recent sweep through west Beirut. "Iron ones aren't worth the trouble of collecting because they don't bring in much money."

He said when he sees a smouldering car, he usually looks for the owner to buy it.

"The most I'll pay for such a car is 15,000 pounds (\$30)," he said.

But people in some neighbourhoods said dealers usually just tow away the blackened hulks without bothering to ask about the owners.

Wehbi said that after the metal is compressed, it is shipped to Europe and some Arab countries through the southern ports of Sidon and Tyre to be melted down and used to make house-

hold appliances and ammunition. "Iran takes copper for ammunition. Italy, West Germany and Britain take brass for electrical appliances," Wehbi said.

Pointing to a large shipping container, he said: "That's more than half full of empty beer cans. People are drinking more because they're nervous and because there's no water. It's all good for business."

A day in the intifada — anger, indignity, violence

By G.G. Labelle
The Associated Press

BEIT SAHOUR, occupied West Bank — Two soldiers with sub-machine guns waved their arms and shouted, ordering a woman and her three teenage children to slap paint on a white stone wall to cover anti-Israeli graffiti.

Down the street, Israeli tax agents dragged furniture from a home in lieu of unpaid taxes. In nearby Beit Jala, troops searched house to house for a stone thrower who injured an Israeli soldier. In the Gaza Strip, shops in Gaza City were shut for a second day to protest the killing of a 21-year-old man by soldiers.

Thursday was another day in the intifada, the uprising against Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip that has sometimes raged for more than 21 months.

It is the deaths that draw headlines. But the uprising is made up of thousands of tiny incidents: stones thrown at soldiers, checkpoints thrown up by troops, tax or arrest raids, Palestinian flags flown from telephone wires.

According to the army, there have been more than 33,000 instances of stone-throwing and burning of tyres in the past year. That doesn't include the 756 fire-bombings, the 130 knifings or other serious assaults, or the 345 cases of arson.

"These numbers show the uprising is still going on," says a military officer who agreed to

discuss the current tone of the revolt on the basis of anonymity. "The intensity is not what it once was, it's lost a lot of its volume," said the officer, but he added the violence can flare up at any moment.

"You have ups and downs," he said. "It can be affected by rumours, by factors even outside the country, not just what the army does or people in the community do."

The officer maintained the army did everything it could to prevent its own raids to arrest uprising activists from inciting more violence, but he added: "Obviously there's an animosity to army presence."

An uprising leader, asked about the level of the intifada, judged it this way: "The youngsters throw stones, of course. That's no secret. And we have our daily battles with the settlers."

The man, an organizer for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, said Jewish settlers often fired back at stone-throwing youngsters or smashed Arab-owned cars in revenge.

What caused bigger demonstrations? he was asked. "It's the street," he said. "It's not just dozens of youngsters. The street, the people, are ready to cooperate, sometimes the anger bursts and it happens."

The street did not explode Thursday, but the intifada also did not stop.

In the Gaza Strip, seven youths

were reported shot by soldiers in clashes with stone throwers. One confrontation was in the Jabalya refugee camp, where the uprising started Dec. 8, 1987.

Since then, over 680 Palestinians have been killed by soldiers or Jewish settlers, and 40 Israelis also have been slain.

Also Thursday, stores shut in Gaza City to mark the death of Omar Ahmad Mansour, who threw a firebomb at an Israeli patrol Tuesday. In Beit Jala, in the West Bank, the army ordered all residents to stay off the streets while soldiers searched through houses for suspects in the stoning of a soldier a day earlier.

In Bethlehem, a parked Israeli tourist bus was firebombed in Manger Square, near where Jesus is believed to have been born. It was gutted, but no one was hurt. Soldiers closed off the square, and reports said 50 youths were rounded up for questioning.

In neighbouring Beit Sahour, a stronghold of the uprising's boycott of Israeli taxes, soldiers escorted revenue agents who were seizing truckloads of property from homes and businesses to demand payment for taxes.

Other soldiers ordered anti-Israeli graffiti painted over, pulling people out of houses to do the work. But the streets here and throughout the West Bank are clear testimony that the army cannot win its battle against graffiti.

Slogans painted over dozens of times reappear in bright colours.

One slogan on a Beit Sahour garbage bin said simply "Shamir's office," referring to Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir. Another said: "Anybody who pays taxes will be punished."

At a small grocery, friends of Kamal Tawfik Abu Saada, 40, were consoling him over the loss

of a refrigerator display case hauled off by the tax raiders. Abu Saada said the unit had cost him about \$5,000.

He admitted he refused to pay taxes. "It only goes to the army. I will never pay. It's impossible," Raji, 55, who refused to give his last name, said soldiers and

tax men took carpets, his furniture, a video and television set from his house. He chuckled over the framed map of Palestine that the tax men ignored.

"They only wanted the furniture," he said. "They want to punish Beit Sahour."

Pakistan seeks consensus on Afghanistan

ISLAMABAD (R) — Pakistan is seeking a consensus on Afghanistan at next month's U.N. General Assembly session, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

Islamabad is holding talks with among others the Soviet Union, backer of President Najibullah's embattled government, to see if they can agree on a joint resolution, he said.

Pakistan, which plays host to the main Afghan rebel groups, used the annual debate during the 1980s to build up diplomatic pressure on the Kremlin to pull out its troops. Huge majorities voted regularly for a pullout of "foreign" troops.

Last year, with the nine-year Soviet military intervention

nearing its end, the two countries agreed a consensus resolution which passed unanimously without debate.

The civil war continued, however, after the Soviet withdrawal ended in February. The Pakistan-based rebels hold most of the countryside, Najibullah's men the cities.

Moscow and Islamabad are still at odds over Afghanistan, blaming each other for the continuing bloodshed. "Discussions are going on to see whether a consensus resolution can be adopted this year without any debate," the Pakistani spokesman said. "We are discussing with various friends and also with the Soviet Union."

"The resolution will be more or less on the lines of last year's because the problem has not been resolved."

The resolution would ask U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar to continue his peace efforts, and to touch on humanitarian assistance to Afghan refugees and self-determination for the Afghan people, he said.

The Pakistani delegation to New York will be headed by Senior Minister Nusrat Bhutto, mother and effective deputy of Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto. Nusrat Bhutto is also due to receive the annual Averell Harriman Award for promoting democracy and human rights on behalf of her daughter on Oct. 4.

New discovery of Noah's Ark claimed

ISTANBUL (AP) — Two Americans have claimed to have discovered Noah's Ark on the south-west side of Mount Ararat in eastern Turkey while flying over it by helicopter.

Chuck Aaron, the pilot, said a square boat shape was spotted 4,400 metres up on the mountain in a place usually covered by a glacier that retreated this summer because of the high temperatures in the region near the Soviet border.

"We are 100 per cent sure this is the Ark," Aaron said in a telephone interview Thursday. "There have been various claims for the discovery of the ark since Turkey lifted a ban on climbing the mountain in 1982."

Many Christian fundamentalists, who interpret the Bible literally, believe the ark must be on Mount Ararat. The Biblical account in the Book of Genesis said that after the great deluge, the ark came to rest on the mountains of Ararat with Noah's

family and a cargo of male and female pairs of every kind of animal.

But geologists say even though there is evidence of a flood in Mesopotamia in Sumerian times, they maintain it is not possible for a ship to make landfall at an altitude as high as Mount Ararat.

Aaron, who is from Orlando, Florida, said he discovered and photographed the object they believe is the ark during a Sept. 15 flight.

He said and his partner, Bob Garbe, a pharmacist in Columbus, Ohio, have made five flights in the last three years in search of the ark on the 5,400-metre-high mountain, which is known in Turkish as Agri Dagi.

He said the glacier on the mountain only melts enough to expose the boat every 20 or 30 years, said Aaron.

Aaron and Garbe belong to the Orlando-based Immanuel Expeditions Foundation. Aaron said they used donations and \$60,000

of their own funds to finance the expedition.

He said they plan to return next year for a June climb to the spot with a team of 20 that will include geologists and archaeologists.

Aaron said they based their search on information provided by an American pilot, Ed Davis of Albuquerque, New Mexico, who saw the same boat shape at the same spot during a flight in 1943 and other sightings.

At least three different American groups searching for the ark have focused their attention on a formation that also lies on the southwest side, but at the much lower altitude of the 1,585 metres. Turkish geologists say it is only a rock shaped by thousands of years of erosion.

These groups asked the Turkish government to protect the site. The government has inaugurated a national park at the site and has plans to build a hotel there.

Mecca bombers' confessions dash hope for tension end

NICOSIA (R) — Confessions by 16 pro-Iranian Kuwaitis, publicly beheaded in Saudi Arabia for planting bombs in Mecca on behalf of Tehran, appeared likely to torpedo Iranian and Arab Gulf efforts to end regional tension.

The confessions, broadcast on Saudi television monitored in Cyprus, could also undermine efforts by Iran to improve its image in the Gulf and normalise ties with the Arab Gulf states.

One of the condemned men, Mansour Hassan Abdullah Al-Mehmeid, 32, said in the television interview he was summoned by a Shi'ite party leader in Kuwait who told him the plot was "in line with the desires of Iranian government officials."

He said the group collected the explosives from the Iranian embassy in Kuwait June 22.

The 16 Kuwaitis were beheaded in Mecca Thursday for involvement in three bomb blasts during the Hajj pilgrimage in July. One bomb killed a Pakistani and 16 people were injured in the other blasts as pilgrims streamed out of the Grand Mosque.

Ali Abdullah Hussein Kazem, 22, said before his execution that two Iranian embassy officials trained the group in the use of explosives.

Saudi Arabia severed all links with Iran in April 1988. A year earlier, more than 400 people, mainly Iranian pilgrims, died in a riot in Mecca.

Kuwait has not yet commented on the executions. Its Emir, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, was himself a target of a pro-Iranian assassination attempt in 1985.

Since the death of Iran's spir-

itual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini in June, the new religious hierarchy has called for improved ties with Saudi Arabia which it accused Tehran of "enemy-like policies."

Several Arab Gulf states, mainly Oman and the United Arab Emirates, have been trying to mediate between the two states.

Ten of those publicly beheaded by sword were Kuwaitis of Iranian origin and two of Saudi descent. Another Kuwaiti sentenced to 20 years in prison and 1,500 lashes. Three more were given 15 years each and 1,000 lashes.

Iran has improved and a graded ties with Arab Gulf states since the August 1988 ceasefire with Iraq.

During the eight-year war, Iran had attacked Arab Gulf oil tankers and fired missiles at Kuwait's oil installations to punish them for backing Iraq in the conflict.

Arab Gulf officials earlier said rise to power of moderates in Iran, led by President Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, was a sign which could eventually lead to improved ties between Tehran and Riyadh.

"I still believe that we must have diplomatic relations with Saudi Arabia and have reasons to support it," Saeed Rajai Khatami, head of Iran's parliament foreign relations committee, said Tuesday.

In June, Ahmad Khomeini son of the late Iranian leader, admitted Saudi accusations the Tehran had tried to smuggle explosives to Mecca in the 198 pilgrimage.

3 sentenced in conspiracy to ship radar to Iran

JACKSONVILLE, Florida (AP) — Three men have been sentenced to prison for conspiring to export a radar landing system to Iran, but not before complaining that government agents led them to break the law.

U.S. District Judge Howell W. Meitens sentenced Bradford Risler, 35, of Kissimmee, Florida, and Cary K. Hamilton, 25, of Lithonia, Georgia, to five months in prison and five months in work release.

Raul Cantor, 51, of Kissimmee, was sentenced to six months of work release. Risler and Cantor were each fined \$3,000. Hamilton was not fined.

The three men pleaded guilty on June 30, and prosecutors agreed to drop charges against Marc A. Konik, 22, of Liburn,

Georgia, because of what the case was Konik's minor involvement in the matter.

The case began when Hamilton tried to sell a ground-based instrument landing system for an owner who had bought it at a government-surplus auction for \$1,000.

He contacted Risler, who got in touch with Cantor, who contacted another man, who turned out to be a government informant. Last year, the informant introduced the men to undercover federal agents posing as purchasers planning on sending the unit to Iran.

The defendants were confronted by agents in October after the radar was trucked from Gainesville, Georgia, to Jacksonville's port. They were indicted in April.

Iran protests Budapest's resumption of Israel ties

NICOSIA (AP) — Iran has postponed a forthcoming visit by the Hungarian foreign minister to Tehran to protest Budapest's resumption of diplomatic ties with Israel, the Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) reported.

The agency, monitored in Nicosia, said Thursday that the Hungarian ambassador in Iran, Zsigmond Kazmer, was summoned to the foreign ministry and informed of Tehran's displeasure.

The Hungarian diplomat was told that recognition of Israel "meant supporting and encouraging aggression and crime and would lead to intensification of tension in the region," IRNA said.

A forthcoming three-day visit by Hungarian Foreign Minister Gyula Horn was indefinitely postponed by the Foreign Ministry,

IRNA reported. It said another visit, by the Hungarian industry minister, was cancelled outright.

On Monday, Hungary became the first East bloc country to reestablish full diplomatic relations with Israel. Relations between the two countries were severed in the wake of the 1979 war.

Tehran has been moving closer to the East bloc countries in recent months in search of funds and technology to rebuild industries devastated in the eight-year Gulf war.

A string of major, long-term trade agreements have been signed by Iran and a number of East bloc countries.

The Soviet Union has become one of Iran's major supporters in technology, following a June visit to Moscow by newly elected Iranian President Rafsanjani.

JORDAN TELEVISION	
Tel: 773111-19	
PROGRAMME ONE	
15:30	Koran
15:40	Programme review
15:45	Children programme
17:30	Educational programme
18:00	News summary
18:45	Message from Iraq
18:25	A play by Shakespeare
19:10	Local programme
19:40	Programme review
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Arabic series
21:30	Programme review
22:25	Consumer's Guide
22:40	Local programme
23:00	News in Arabic
PROGRAMME TWO	
18:10	Angus Et Loups
19:00	News in French
19:15	Aujourd'hui en Jordanie
19:30	News in Hebrew
19:45	Natural Phenomena
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Allo Allo
21:10	Saturday Variety Show
22:00	News in English
22:20	Feature film: "Hot Line"
PRAYER TIMES	
05:42	Fajr
06:19	Dhuhr (Sunrise) Dhuhr
12:28	Dhuhr
15:56	Asr
18:37	Maghrib

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

Min./max. temp.

Amman 17 / 30

Agaba 24 / 34

Deirats 16 / 34

Jordan Valley 22 / 36

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 31, Agaba 35. Humidity readings: Amman 51 per cent, Agaba 39 per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:

Dr. Kayed Halaqeh 793522

Dr. Sami Khouri 681373

Dr. Saleh Al-Toud 649028

Dr. Yassan Hawasch 649430

Firas pharmacy 661912

Ferdows pharmacy 778336

Al Asama pharmacy 637055

Natroukh pharmacy 623672

Al Salam pharmacy 636730

Yasoun pharmacy 644945

Shunaim pharmacy 637660

IRBID:

Dr. Mazen Abu Badr (—)

Al Sharras pharmacy (985238)

ZARQA:

Dr. Issam Abdul Salam (—)

Khalifeh pharmacy 985417

EMERGENCIES

Civil Defence Department 661111

Civil Defence Immediate 630341

Rescue 630341

Civil Defence Emergency 199

Rescue Police 192, 621111, 637777

Fire Brigade 691223

Blood Bank 773121

Highway Police 843402

Traffic Police 896390

Public Security Department 630321

Hotel Complaints 603800

Price Complaints 661176

Water and Sewerage 661176

Complaints 897467

Amman Municipality 787111

Complaints 787111

Telephone Information 121

(directory assistance) 121

Overseas Calls 010230

Central Amman Telephone Repairs 623101

Abdali Telephone Repairs 661101

Jordan Television 773111

Radio Jordan 774111

Water Authority 660100

Jordan Electricity Authority 815615

HOSPITALS

AMMAN:

Hussein Medical Centre 813812/32

Khalid Maternity, J. Amn. 642816

Akileh Maternity, J. Amn. 642816

Jabal Amman Maternity 642862

Mathus, J. Amman 636140

Palestine, Shamsi 664714

Shmuckan Hospital 669131

University Hospital 845845

Al-Musaber Hospital 6672279

The Istisne, Abdali 66612757

Al-Ahl, Abdali 6641646

Italian, Al-Mahajeen 773111/3

Al-Bashir, J. Aslrafah 773111/3

Army, Marik 891611/15

Queen Alia Hospital 6024050

Amal Hospital 674155

ZARQA:

Zarga Govt. Hospital (09)983223

Zarga National Hospital (09)91071

Im Sin Hospital (09)986732

IRBID:

Princess Batana Hospital (02)275555

Greek Catholic Hospital (02)27275

Im Al Nafes Hospital (02)247100

AQABA:

Princess Haya Hospital (03)314111

FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. (06)3200-5, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)

05:30 Singapore, Kuala Lumpur (RJ)

06:30 Kuwait (add.) (RJ)

10:40 Damascus (RJ)

11:45 Vienna, Chicago (RJ)

12-30 Dhahran (RJ)

13:30 Doha (RJ)

14:40 Kuwait (RJ)

15:30 Karachi, Dubai (RJ)

16:45 New York, Montreal (RJ)

17:45 Cairo (RJ)

19:55 Copenhagen, Frankfurt (RJ)

23:40 Tripoli (RJ)



ARAB BANK Ltd.

Established 1930



Statement of Condition as of 30 June 1989

Highlights

In June of this year Arab Bank celebrated its 59th anniversary. The Bank was established in 1930, and ever since, has assumed the leading role among Arab banks with its wide and diversified network of 84 branches, 30 cash offices and 12 subsidiaries with over 150 branches. Arab Bank operates in 45 countries covering the Arab world and the major financial centers around the world. Currently, Arab Bank is ranked among the largest international banks in terms of assets, equity and earnings. Arab Bank provides its customers with a wide

range of services that include private banking, trade financing, portfolio management, safekeeping, trading and leverage buyouts. The prudent investment policy of the Bank is centered on maintaining high liquidity ratio along with the continuous drive to achieve higher profits and better returns. At the end of June 1989, the Group's liquidity ratio (cash in hand and at banks and bonds to total assets) was 65%.

Most of the Bank's external sources of funds are composed of stable customer deposits,

which give the Bank ample room to manage its assets efficiently and reflect the customers' confidence and loyalty. The geographical distribution of the Group's deposits at the end of June 1989, was as follows: Jordan 12%, Middle East and North Africa (excluding Jordan) 21%, Europe 55% Far East 4% and North America 8%.

Conservative policies, determination to expand in the international markets, firm commitment to develop its staff ability and to acquire the most recent technology in the

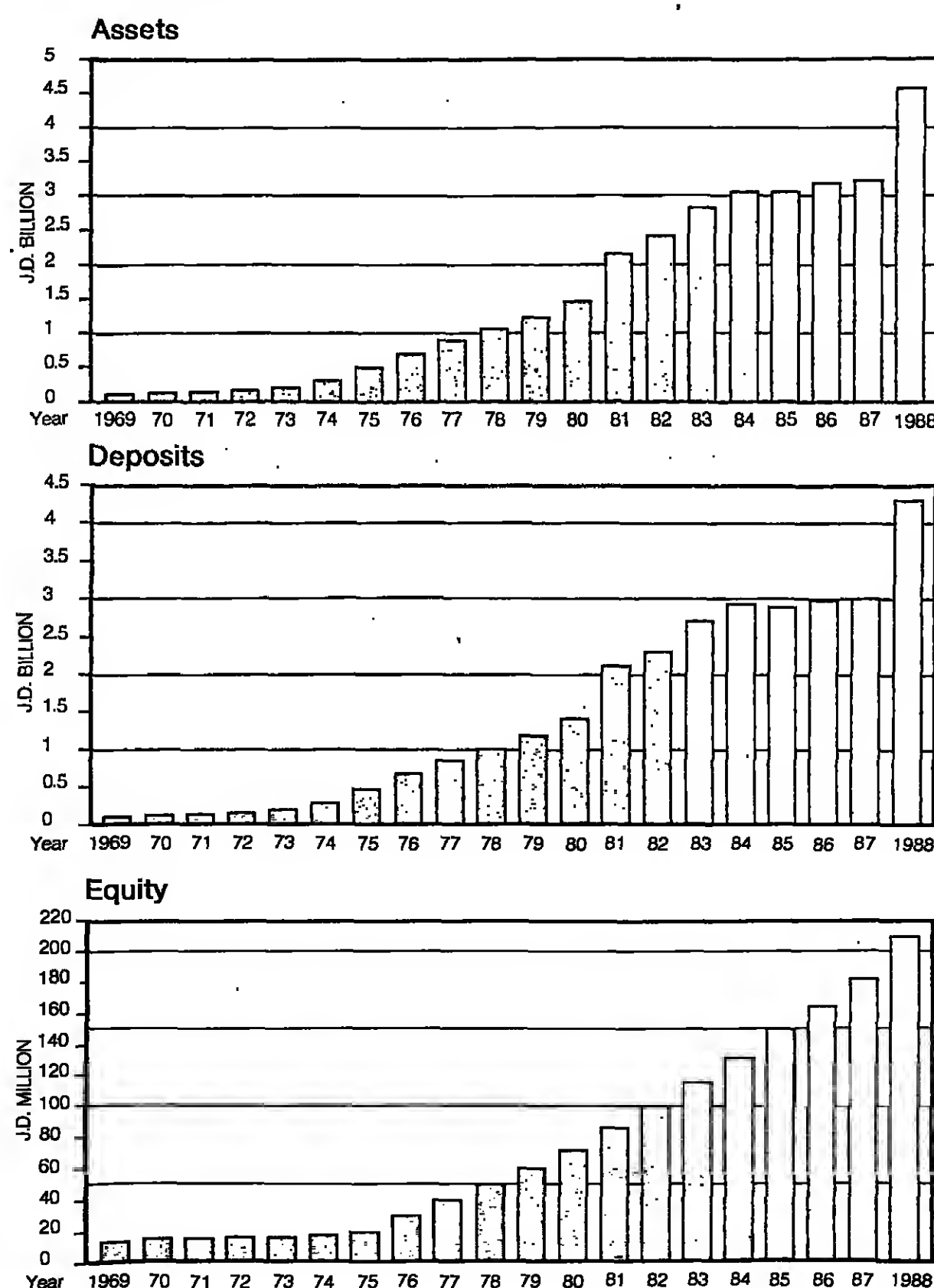
banking operations, have been the main characterizing features of Arab Bank Ltd., the fact that contributed much to its superb growth and progress.

As the 21st century is approaching, Arab Bank looks to the future with great optimism and determination. The Bank plans to meet all challenges in the business environment in order to serve its customers more efficiently and to enhance its position among the leading international financial institutions.

	30/6/1989 J.D. (000)	30/6/1988 J.D. (000)
Cash in hand and at banks	2,687,987	1,895,753
Bonds (government and others)	337,325	311,954
Loans and advances	2,055,518	1,202,423
Customers' liability on acceptances	46,168	31,193
Investments	36,491	24,434
Premises and equipment	28,121	19,001
Other assets	53,469	59,835
Total Assets	5,244,593	3,544,593
Customers' liability on guarantees and credits	975,776	653,089
Total Liabilities	975,776	653,089

	30/6/1989 J.D. (000)	30/6/1988 J.D. (000)
Deposits and other accounts	4,958,874	3,316,567
Acceptances	46,168	31,193
Other liabilities	32,037	16,233
Total Liabilities	5,037,079	3,363,993
Shareholders' Equity		
Capital	22,000	22,000
Statutory reserve	22,000	22,000
General reserve	120,000	80,000
Voluntary reserve	44,000	37,000
Retained earnings	---	19,600
Total Shareholders' Equity	188,000	180,600
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	5,225,079	3,544,593
Guarantees and credits	975,776	653,089
Total	6,200,855	4,197,682

J.D. 1 = US\$ 1.78 on 30/6/1989
J.D. 1 = US\$ 2.74 on 30/6/1988



ARAB BANK LTD

General Management
P.O. Box 950544, 950545
Shmouni
Amman - Jordan
Cable Bankers
Tel 680115, 680131
Fax 605793
Tlx = 23001 ARABNK JO
Amman
P.O. Box 8 and 68
King Faisal Street
Tel 638161-9
Fax 637082
Tlx = 21273 ARABNK JO
21620 ARABNK JO
= 21230 ARABNK JO
Shmouni
Amman
P.O. Box 950544
Tel 680115, 680131
Fax 670564
Tlx = 23083 ARABSH JO
= 23094 ARABSH JO

Jabal Amman
(Amman)
P.O. Box 2711
Abu Na'neh Building
Near Zahran Police
Tel 629479, 629835
Fax 655812
Tlx = 23793 ARABJA JO
Jabal Hussein
(Amman)
P.O. Box 6348
Khaled Ben Alwaleed Street
Tel 640237, 614247
Fax 649337
Tlx = 21154 ARABJH JO
Abdali
(Amman)
P.O. Box 926607
Tel 627271-3
Fax 649305
Tlx = 23418 ARABDA JO
Fifth Circle
(Jabal Amman - Amman)
P.O. Box 141107 and 141108
Tel 822901-3
Fax 822905

Lusailbdeh
(Amman)
P.O. Box 9105
Tel 636573, 649295
Fax 649295
Tlx = 21654 ARABLU JO
Mahatta St.
(Amman)
P.O. Box 6904
Tel 651375-7
Fax 651773
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Marka
(Amman)
P.O. Box 15450
Tel 891008-9
Fax 886570
Tlx = 21060 ARABKA JO
Wahdat
(Amman)
P.O. Box 16067 and 620945
Souk Alkhoder Almarkazi Street
Tel 771122-3, 782123
Fax 744572
Tlx = 21624 ARABWA JO

Wadi Seer
(Amman)
P.O. Box 140025
Tel 810311, 810312
Fax 825131
Tlx = 23968 ARABWS JO
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(Amman)
P.O. Box 351
Tel 731451-2
Fax 732181
Tlx = 23640 ARABAL JO
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(Amman)
P.O. Box 658
Tel 554935
Fax 553247
Tlx = 23967 ARABSW JO
Deir Alla
(Amman)
P.O. Box 138
Tel 573137-8
Fax 573184
Tlx = 23967 ARABSW JO
Irbid
(Amman)
P.O. Box 16
King Abdulla Square
Tel 242251, 244513
Fax 277396
Tlx = 51539 ARABNK JO

Sahab
Industrial City
(Amman)
P.O. Box 4
Tel 722107, 722781
Fax 722782
Tlx = 23968 ARABWS JO
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Tel 951167-8
Fax 951662
Tlx = 41504 ARABRU JO
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Fax 831105
Tlx = 23967 ARABSW JO
Ma'an
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P.O. Box 135
Tel 41740-2
Fax 32569
Tlx = 23967 ARABSW JO
Zarka
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P.O. Box 145
King Hussein Street
Tel 963381-2
Fax 994622
Tlx = 41421 ARABNK JO

Jerash
(Amman)
P.O. Box 109
Tel 451593-5
Fax 452695
Tlx = 54502 ARABJR JO
Matraq
(Amman)
P.O. Box 296
Tel 431697, 431817
Fax 432895
Tlx = 54502 ARABJR JO
Medaba
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P.O. Box 586
Tel 543917, 543921
Fax 541783
Tlx = 543917, 543921
Karak
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P.O. Box 94
Tel 351253-4, 353461
Fax 353462
Tlx = 63001 ARABNK JO
Aqaba
(Amman)
P.O. Box 37
Assouk Attijari Street
Tel 313447
Fax 313447
Tlx = 63229 ARABAQ JO

Gardens Office
(Amman)
P.O. Box 141107 and 141108
Gardens St.
Tel 688922
Fax 686581
Tlx = 54502 ARABJR JO
Marj Al-Hamam Office
(Amman)
P.O. Box 141107 and 141108
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Tel 714861
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Tlx = 54502 ARABJR JO
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P.O. Box 2711
Tel 844134
Fax 649106

Queen Alla Airport Office
(Amman)
P.O. Box 950546
Tel (06) 51204
Fax 51204
Tlx = 54502 ARABJR JO
Al-Baq'a Office
(Amman)
P.O. Box 148
Ban'a Camp
Tel 725741
Fax 725742
Tlx = 54502 ARABJR JO
Jubailah Office
(Amman)
P.O. Box 175 Suweileh
The University of Jordan Street
Tel 848841, 832180
Fax 832181
Tlx = 54502 ARABJR JO
Ras Al-Ain Office
(Amman)
P.O. Box 16067
Tel 748791-2
Fax 748793
Tlx = 54502 ARABJR JO
Al Aashrafiah Office
(Amman)
P.O. Box 16067
Tel 748791-2
Fax 748793
Tlx = 54502 ARABJR JO

Hakama Office
(Amman)
P.O. Box 16 Irbid
Hakama Street
Tel 278140, 278141
Fax 278142
Tlx = 54502 ARABJR JO
Eldoun Office
(Amman)
P.O. Box 16 Irbid
Shahiq Irbidat Street
Tel 278145, 278146
Fax 278147
Tlx = 54502 ARABJR JO
King Hussein's Sports City Office
(Amman)
P.O. Box 8348
Tel 687951, 687952
Fax 687953
Tlx = 54502 ARABJR JO
Madaba Street Office
(Wahdat - Amman)
P.O. Box 16067
Tel 748791-2
Fax 748793
Tlx = 54502 ARABJR JO
North Hashimi Office
(Amman)
P.O. Box 6904
Tel 888161, 888162
Fax 888163

Awajan District Office
(Amman)
P.O. Box 351 Russeifa
Main Street
Tel 954473, 954474
Fax 954475
Tlx = 54502 ARABJR JO
Al Hussein District Office
(Amman)
P.O. Box 145 Zarqa
Bob Al Wad St'neet
Sukhneeh Junction
Tel 996191, 996192
Fax 996193
Tlx = 54502 ARABJR JO
Jabal Al Nasr Office
(Amman)
P.O. Box 6904, Amman
Ibn Almad Al Hanbali Street
Tel 888272, 888273
Fax 888274
Tlx = 54502 ARABJR JO
Nuzha Office
(Amman)
P.O. Box 8346, Amman
Nuzha Street
Tel 687945, 687946
Fax 687947

(=) Arabic/Latin
telex machine

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation. Established 1975

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Editorial Director:

RAKAN AL MAJALI

Director General:

DR. RADI AL WAQFI

Editor-in-Chief:

DR. WALEED M. SADI

Editorial and advertising offices:

Jordan Press Foundation,
University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

Telephones: 667171-6, 670141-4, 684311, 684366

Telex: 21497 ALRAI JO

Facsimile: 661242

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Reciprocity

THERE IS no doubt that His Majesty King Hussein's message to the new director of the Public Security Department, General Fadi Ali, will go down in the contemporary history of the Kingdom as yet another milestone in the modernisation process that the country is being constantly subjected to, especially in recent times. For, in order for development in any given country to be complete and succeed, it must entail pursuits that transcend mechanical technology. In these complex times one cannot have for example successful economic or industrial or even educational five- or 10-year plans without having such material objectives accompanied by yet another noble five- or 10-year plan that encompasses matters and issues beyond the limited scope of such endeavours as much important as they may be. Therefore, one has to view the security policy guidelines set in motion by King Hussein's message as part and parcel of the need to accelerate the comprehensive modernisation of Jordan in all dimensions.

By all standards, Jordan has come of age in many ways. Its methods are those that belong to modern nations of the world. Its standards are also those that can be associated with contemporary times and in conformity with new international norms. How else can one interpret King Hussein's personal involvement in making sure inter alia that the security apparatus of the Kingdom is operated in accordance with modern standards and methods? Suffice to recall in this vein King Hussein's demand that respect for the law must permeate life in the country not the fear of it. His Majesty went on to ordain that respect for the law is not the exclusive responsibility of the citizen but rather the collective duty of the security and law and order personnel and the people of the country. This is indeed an awesome responsibility that has yet to soak in well in the psyche of both the citizens as well as the guardians of peace and security in the Kingdom.

King Hussein also hit the nail on the head when he reminded the country that laws cannot be rendered just only by their contents but also by the standards applied in their implementation. To rephrase King Hussein's edict in this context, Jordan will no longer tolerate the proposition that the end justifies the means. Gone forever are the days when methods of rendering justice can be tampered with or abused or circumvented ostensibly to achieve a security objective.

These then are the norms of modern times and modern states. With all frankness, one does not hear many developing countries uttering such standards of justice and security, much less implementing them. King Hussein is thus determined to move his country forward in more than one public domain. What remains is to have the public as well respect its side of the bargain by also respecting the laws of the country.

JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

JORDANIAN Arabic dailies on Friday took up King Hussein's message addressed to the new director of the Public Security Department in their editorials, laying stress on his call on the security establishment to take extra care to ensure the security and stability of Jordan, and to provide protection to the countrymen and the visitors of Jordan.

Al Ra'i daily said that the King's directives are indeed at the base of Jordan's firm and established principles, a country that has served as an oasis of security in the midst of a turbulent region. The protection of the country's security is a joint responsibility by the people and the Public Security Department, and there is no one that should contend the application of the law in the course of safeguarding the higher national interests, said the paper. In his message, the King made it clear that the Public Security Department ought to serve as a real tool in enhancing the concept of security and stability in the Kingdom. King Hussein reminded the Public Security Department chief that Jordan has now embarked on a new phase of cooperation with Arab countries, and would be receiving more visitors and would be more involved in pan-Arab affairs, something that place additional burdens on the police force, said the paper.

A columnist in Al Ra'i Arabic daily on Friday launches a strong attack on Hashemi Rafsanjani; the Iranian president who lately issued statement threatening to launch war on Iraq to secure the liberation of Iranian territory still under Iraqi control. Mahmoud Rimawi says that the Iranian leader is trying to deceive the world with his empty threats which come on the eve of preparations for the resumption of the Iraqi-Iranian negotiations to try to establish a permanent peace in the Gulf region. Rafsanjani has the right of claim Iranian territory lost in the eight year long war, but he has also to take into consideration Iraq's legitimate rights, says Rimawi. The writer reminds his readers that it is Iran which still refuses to exchange prisoners of war with Iraq, refuses to settle the issue of navigation in Shatt Al Arab area and continues to ignore Iraq's call for the establishment of a lasting peace in implementation of U.N. Security Council Resolution 598. The writer notes that as long as the Iranians display a disregard to peace calls and are not interested in a lasting settlement they cannot start creating tension or conflicts which they are bound to lose and suffer defeat.

Al Dustour daily tackled King Hussein's message to the director of the Public Security Department in which he passed directives on means of safeguarding the country's security and stability. The paper said that only through the dominance of law can this country feel secure, and can pursue the process of development. The paper recalled the King's reference to the Arab and Islamic heritage which provides for good treatment on the part of the ruler to his subjects in expression of faith and in manifestation of good and high morale. The paper said that Jordan is interacting with other Arab countries, especially those of the Arab Cooperation Council, and is expecting more interrelations and visits, with additional responsibilities for the police and security men who will be involved in matters of security.

Peace won't suit Israel's war-based economy

Dr. Ibrahim M. Oweis, Mideast expert and leading oil economist, is a professor of economics at Georgetown University in Washington D.C. He is also a consultant to many oil companies and an adviser to many oil-producing nations. Dr. Oweis is currently editing *The Political Economy of Egypt*, a book which deals with the effect of the social and political dimensions of Egypt on its economy. In this interview, with Arab News, he talks about the future of oil prices, the effect on the Israeli economy of peace in the Middle East, and the advantage of increased Arab economic cooperation.

By Faiza Ambah

Q. Where do you think the price of oil is heading?

A. In my opinion, the price of oil will go up. It is extremely important though for all members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to respect their quotas. If all members do not respect the agreement for the limitation of production, and production is increased, this will contribute to a reduction in prices. With a reduction in prices, the U.S. government may impose an import duty on foreign oil and that would depress the price further. In order to avoid this, self-discipline must be practiced by all members and they must realise that their common good relies on the fact that they all adhere to the agreement that they signed.

Only recently there was an announcement that OPEC had exceeded the production limits agreed upon, by more than two million barrels. This is detrimental to the oil market.

I predict though, if overproduction can be curbed, that in the mid-1990s oil prices will rise, though not to the level that they rose to in the 1970s. The demand will increase gradually and the

price of oil will increase gradually.

Q. Where do you see the Saudi economy heading?

A. In terms of the Saudi economy, until very recently, its main source of revenue was oil. Today, agricultural development, the export of wheat and the huge petrochemical complexes in Jubail and Yanbu have helped decrease dependence on oil revenue.

The challenge now is to find markets in the United States and Europe for the petrochemical industries. Americans and Europeans claim that it's not fair for their industries to compete with the Saudi petrochemical products because Saudi Arabia has cheap oil. The answer to that is very simple. The entire field of international trade is based on competitive advantage; therefore, if a country such as Saudi Arabia has a competitive advantage in the production of petrochemical industries, then the rest of the world should benefit from it. In fact, free trade in this case is to the benefit of all parties concerned.

In my opinion, Saudi Arabia's best bet is much stronger ties with Japan. Japan is a country that could not only absorb a great deal of petrochemicals from Saudi

Arabia, but is also capable of marketing Saudi petrochemicals everywhere in the world.

Regardless of the problems it is facing, the petrochemical industry in Saudi Arabia will continue being an important source of revenue. Also, within the next fifteen to twenty years, other sectors of the economy will have developed and many of the untapped mineral resources of Saudi Arabia could be utilised.

Q. What do you think has been the cost of the intifada to Israel?

A. The intifada's effect goes far beyond its impact on the Israeli economy, but the Israeli economy has definitely suffered from the intifada. First of all there was a decline in production caused by the interruption of work by the Arabs inside Israel, and therefore a lack of cheap labour. Secondly there has been a definite decline in tourism and in contributions from Jews living outside Israel, because of disenchantment with the adverse publicity generated by Israeli handling of the intifada. The third aspect is the decline in export of citrus fruits, again because of work interruption by Arabs who were employed very cheaply to work on those farms. Israel is very dependent on foreign currency and has definitely been affected by the decrease in foreign revenues.

Q. How would Israel manage without the three billion dollars in annual aid from the United States?

A. They wouldn't. Israel can't function without this aid. The main reason is that Israel is a classic example of a country

where the standard of living is higher than productivity; the slack is made up by the support of the U.S. government. There were times when the rate of inflation in Israel had reached 400 per cent. What kept their economy afloat was the constant flow of dollars from the American government.

Q. What would be the effect on the Israeli economy and the Arab economies, of a resolution of the Palestinian problem?

A. Peace does not serve the interests of Israel because the Israeli economy is a war economy; it's an economy which thrives on the continuation of hostilities. I've done research on this issue and I've found that during periods of hostilities, there is an upward trend in the Israeli economy. The need for military equipment makes the military machine work and this absorbs unemployment. During periods of relative calm, unemployment increases and the Israeli economy is plagued by recession after recession. Also, contributions from Jews living outside Israel, which is a major source of revenue, decline substantially in times of peace.

As for the effect of peace on the Arab economies, they would definitely benefit because in peacetime they could divert their resources to development. This is one of the great fears of Israel; that the Arab countries would have a strong base that would help them support a long-term military war. The strategy of Israel in the past was that every-time Egypt started to move toward a period of development, the Israeli warplanes would knock down Egypt's developing

industries.

However this does not mean that all of Israeli society is against peace. Peace is essential to an important segment of Israeli society because many Israelis suffer the consequences of war. Many Israelis would prefer peace, even though it would mean a slow-down of their economy.

Q. Do you think the Arab boycott of Israel has been effective?

A. My personal opinion is that it hasn't been. Most of the companies that were boycotted were contributing to technology and research in many different areas. These companies benefited Israel and not the Arab World. I think the economic boycott was based on emotionalism rather than an actual assessment of the impact of such a boycott. Secondly, many of the consumer products of boycotted companies found their way to the Arab markets, through third parties.

Q. Do you think that Arab unity is a utopian concept?

A. No, never. As an Arab intellectual, I'm always working toward that end, in spite of all the difficulties encountered, in spite of the conflicts that occur, in spite of the fact that Arab leaders don't always agree with one another, and in spite of war-torn Lebanon and the opposite views concerning Lebanon by most of the Arab World. In spite of all that, the Arabs have one history, one language and one heritage. All Arabs, Muslims and non-Muslims, have been affected by Islamic civilization. Because of this, Arab unity is well embedded in the conscience of man in the

Arab World. Therefore, it's a matter of time. It might not happen in my lifetime but it is a goal that could be fulfilled.

Europe, with all its differences, will have a free market economy by December of 1992. They were able to find a way to cooperate because it was mutually advantageous, even though they have many more differences between them than the Arabs do. Arab unity is a goal we should all work toward, even if it doesn't happen in our lifetimes.

Q. What do you think the advantages of closer economic cooperation between the Arab World would be?

A. Economically, the Arab countries complement each other. Economic cooperation among the Arab countries would raise the standard of living in the Arab World. There is an abundance of labour in certain parts and a shortage of labour in others; an abundance of capital in parts and a shortage of capital in others. The complementarity makes it quite advantageous.

Also, economically speaking, a wider market is always better than a limited market. A wider market would reduce the per unit cost of production and create a more efficient use of resources, hence our industries would be able to compete with foreign industries. That would help the Arab countries a great deal. Socially, politically, and economically, increased Arab cooperation can only be a positive step.

Malta celebrates 25 years of independence

By Joe Scicluna

Reuter

VALLETTA — Twenty-five years ago many people doubted that a small Mediterranean island with no raw materials could survive on its own after 160 years as a British colony.

But Malta this month celebrates the Sept. 21, 1964 anniversary of its independence, confident of its economic future and determined never again to serve as a base for a foreign power.

The 316-square kilometre island that was one Britain's main fortress in the Mediterranean is today constitutionally committed never to join NATO or the Warsaw Pact.

Doubts over Malta's economic viability have faded. Tourism and textiles are thriving industries and the accent is now on developing electronics and light engineering.

Malta is striving to establish itself as an off-shore financial centre and developing a container depot and free port to meet the challenge of the single European market in 1992.

In a delicate political balancing act, non-aligned Malta is cultivating closer ties with the West and the European Community (EC)

while maintaining good relations with the Soviet Union and its nearest neighbour, Libya.

Britain's Prince Philip, Queen Elizabeth's husband, will head a list of 150 guests including politicians from Libya and Italy at political, religious and sporting events celebrating the 25th independence anniversary.

But the opposition Maltese Labour Party, which says real freedom only came when the last British servicemen left the island on March 31, 1979, is boycotting the celebrations.

It maintains the independence Malta was given in 1964 was a sham because key areas such as the ports, the only airport, telecommunications and broadcasting remained in British hands.

Labour's Dom Mintoff in fact prolonged the British presence in Malta by seven years by agreeing to lease the base facilities for £14 million a year.

But since then both the ruling Nationalist Party of Prime Minister Eddie Fenech Adami and the Labour Party, in a rare show of agreement, have vowed that Malta will never again serve as a foreign military base.

The Nationalists have promised to take Malta into the EC when conditions are right and

Fenech Adami has been to the United States and Britain in search of closer ties and economic help.

The relationship with the U.S. has not so far delivered the re-

sults that many had hoped for, possibly because the Americans are not convinced that things have changed all that much since the days under Labour when Malta had an extremely close rela-

tionship with Libya.

While declaring that Malta will never allow itself to be dominated by any one country or bloc, Fenech Adami has neither broken nor scaled down relations established by the Labour government with Libya — 200 miles to the south — other Arab countries and the Soviet Union.

Relations with Libya, a good trading partner for Malta and a high investor on the island, remain excellent.

But the days are gone when ties with Libya were so close that Arabic was a necessary requirement for university entry and many a Libyan might have felt Malta was an offshore post of his own country.

Malta faced an uphill task when the British left. It had to find new jobs for the thousands of people who worked for the British forces. It chose the textile industry and tourism and had to start from scratch in both.

Textiles absorbed surplus unskilled labour and joint ventures with foreign firms later provided management expertise and ready export markets for Maltese goods.

There is confidence that moves by the present Nationalist government to liberalise trade and

provide incentives for industry will attract more foreign investment.

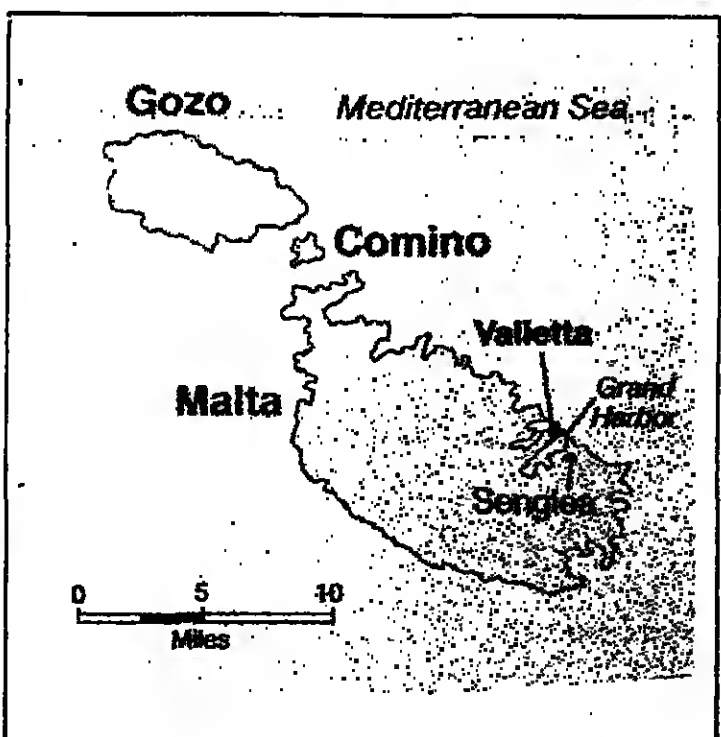
Junior Industry Minister John Dalli has travelled extensively in an effort to attract industrial investment, particularly from Japan and the United States.

A free port and container depot under construction at Marsadokk, south-west of Valletta, is designed to re-export third country goods to Europe, particularly after the 1992 EC single market.

Tourism remains one of the main sources of foreign revenue. Earnings in 1988 totalled more than 130 million Maltese liri (\$290 million) and Malta hopes to host a record 800,000 visitors — nearly three times its population — by the end of 1989.

Malta's two shipyards are repairing and building vessels for the Soviet Union and Valletta hopes that Moscow will make a repeat order when the last of eight 7,000-tonne timber carriers is completed in about two years time.

Malta has also made its mark in the world in its own small way by sponsoring two initiatives at the United Nations aimed at establishing undersea resources and the environment as the common heritage and concern of mankind.



A stake in foreign workers' rights

By Matt Witt

WASHINGTON — It is time to recognise the economic stake most Americans have in promoting workers' rights in other countries.

As Americans were marking Labour Day earlier this week, for example, thousands of workers were reporting to the Daewoo auto factory in Incheon, South Korea — not by car but on foot or bicycle. The company, which is half-owned by General Motors, pays most production workers the equivalent of \$100 or less for a 60-hour week — not enough to buy the cars they produce.

To sell its Korean-made cars, GM must export many of them to the United States and other countries. Meanwhile, hundreds of thousands of GM workers in America have lost their jobs as production has been shifted overseas.

Halfway around the world, in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, workers make clothing to be sold by U.S. retail outlets. Receiving \$3 to \$5 per day, workers spend nearly all their income on food and rent. They, too, can afford few consumer products. When these workers have tried to organise unions to demand better conditions, their factories have been occupied.

When Third World workers such as these are denied basic rights, it affects the economic self-interests of most working Americans. Thousands of Americans are out of work because U.S.-based operations abroad; other U.S. manufacturing jobs are lost because Third World

workers are unable to afford many of the goods Americans produce; U.S. public employees and service workers are affected, too, because their jobs and living standards depend on a strong tax base and the steady purchasing power of private-sector employees.

This idea — that working Americans and people in the Third World have a common interest in basic worker rights — is at the heart of a new approach to trade policy that has been developed in recent years by a coalition of unions, religious groups and human-rights organisations. Although few people seem aware of it, Congress has embraced this approach in a series of recent amendments to trade-related measures that seek to tie trade rights to worker rights. These measures include:

- The Omnibus Trade Act of 1988. Amendments sponsored by Representative Don Pease, Democrat of Ohio, make it an unfair trading practice for a country to gain competitive advantage by denying internationally recognised worker rights. The president is authorised to take action to remove that advantage. Like other such amendments, these do not insist on particular wage levels in other countries, but rather demand enforcement of universal rights such as a guarantee of the right to organise, a ban on child labour, and basic health and safety protection.

- The Trade and Tariff Act of 1984. This act added worker-rights provisions to the Generalized System of Preferences, the mechanism that allows products from more than 100 developing

countries to enter the U.S. market without duties. The president is supposed to deny GSP benefits to any country that is not "taking steps to afford internationally recognised worker rights."

- The Caribbean Basin Initiative. Legislation authorising the initiative in 1983 required that participation in its special trade privileges be prohibited for any nation that does not enforce recognised worker rights. Because that language has never been enforced, Representative George Crockett, Democrat of Michigan, has proposed stronger language.

- The Overseas Private Investment Corp. In 1985, Congress prohibited OPIC from insuring corporate activity in any country that is not taking steps to adopt and enforce worker rights.

Supporters of linking trade rights to worker rights say their approach is an alternative both to so-called free trade and to protectionism. In their view, free trade simply gives corporations license to bring workers' rights and living standards down to the lowest common denominator. Protectionism, on the other hand, denies consumers the benefits of natural competitive advantages caused by the location of raw materials, proximity of producers to markets, or technological inventiveness. Protectionist measures also can provoke the closing of international markets to products made by U.S. workers.

The trade rights-worker rights strategy, by contrast, would help raise living standards for Third World workers, increase trade by increasing their buying power, and protect U.S. workers from competitive advantages that are

based on exploitation. This strategy appears to be popular with organised workers in the Third World because it gives them increased leverage to win better conditions.

While unionists I met in Haiti and South Korea told me they welcome the trade rights-worker rights linkage, they questioned whether the U.S. government is serious about insisting on respect for worker rights by corporations and governments that want access to the U.S. market.

The Reagan administration twisted the intent of amendments passed by Congress, denying GSP trade preferences to Nicaragua, Romania and Paraguay while ignoring the major worker-rights violations among U.S. trading partners. Benefits for Chile were suspended only after a congressional outcry. The administration refused even to hold hearings on petitions for review of GSP privileges for El Salvador, Guatemala, Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand and Turkey. Only Romania, Nicaragua, Ethiopia and Paraguay have been removed from OPIC programmes on worker-rights grounds.

The Bush administration has shown a similar lack of enthusiasm for enforcing worker-rights provisions of trade laws. In April, the U.S. trade representative, Carla Hills, rejected petitions from labour or human-rights groups on worker-rights violations in Malaysia and Israel, postponed action on Haiti, Syria and Liberia, and removed GSP privileges only from the Central African Republic and Burma.

Future of China's leadership clouded

By William Kazer

Reuter

PEKING — The line-up of China's future leadership is as unclear as ever despite speculation that strongman Deng Xiaoping has thrown his weight behind Communist Party chief Jiang Zemin, diplomats have said.

They said Deng might be trying to build up both Jiang and Li Ruihan, two moderates on the ruling politburo, but any alignment was unlikely to outlast the 85-year-old senior leader.

"People will rally round (Jiang) for the time being. But what does it mean?" asked a Western diplomat. "As soon as Deng dies the real power struggle begins."

Last Saturday, Deng emerged from a three-month absence from the public eye to meet a visiting Chinese-American scholar. He looked unsteady on his feet in a televised appearance that did not entirely dispel rumours of failing health.

China's paramount leader on June 16 called on senior party officials to rally round Jiang, a Soviet-trained technocrat who had been party chief in Shanghai.

The official media have recently given wide coverage to Jiang's pilgrimage to Yanan, the remote headquarters of the Communists during World War II, as well as the achievements of Li Ruihan as mayor of the northern city of Tianjin.

Jiang sacked the editor of a liberal Shanghai newspaper this spring and banned a beauty pageant in the city in 1988. Both moves were seen as evidence of political and ideological orthodoxy.

But he managed to spare his city the trauma and economic damage inflicted on Peking when the army moved in to crush a pro-democracy campaign in June.

Diplomats said that judging by Deng's past record, he may now be looking to build up the moderates to balance a sharp tilt in power towards hardliners.

"Deng tries to keep the pendulum straight down but it continues to swing one way and then the other," a Western diplomat said.

But if Jiang is to outlast his patron, he will have to match wit and muscle with President Yang Shangkun, the army general who now ranks second behind Deng on the party's powerful central military commission.

"There is no reason why Yang should support him after Deng dies," said a Western envoy.

Jiang would also have to contend with other potential rivals such as premier Li Peng, darling of the hardest of the hardliners and economic central planners. The politically weakened but still numerous remnants of the reformist camp, decimated by the loss of their champion Zhao and the army crackdown in June, appear to be looking for a redefinition of an economic reform.

Queen Silvia visits Swedish relief organisation

AMMAN (J.T.) — Queen Silvia of Sweden Thursday visited the Swedish Relief for Individual Relief, near Sweileh, and inspected services to the handicapped children aged between three and 10 years of age.

Accompanied by Princess Majda Ra'ed, Queen Silvia heard a briefing on the centre's programmes and objectives by the organisation's general secretary who said that the organisation established its branch in Amman in 1966 at the request of the former Ministry of Social Welfare which called for such projects in view of the country's dire need of a specialised centre to offer services and rehabilitation to the mentally retarded.

Boarding at the centre is in six sections consisting of 10 handicapped children in each section. The majority of the children are between the ages of three and 10 years. Some orphans — teenagers and adults — live in one section, which has been specially designed for their needs and capacities. Boarding periods for the children vary between eight and 12 months.

The majority of the children in boarding are severely retarded and multi-handicapped.

During boarding periods each child has an individual training programme based on his or her



Their Majesties King Carl Gustaf and Queen Silvia of Sweden Thursday visit the Arab Potash Company at the southern tip of the Dead Sea (Petra photo)

needs. Children in need of physiotherapy are given treatment, and at a later stage provided with vocational training.

According to the organisation's secretary general the centre provides training in woodwork, dressmaking, embroidery, home economics, and horticulture; and there are 25 instructors to provide training for the children.

The sponsors in Sweden make regular financial contributions and are kept informed about the programmes of their children through the staff in Jordan.

Towards the end of the visit the Queen was presented with a token gift from the children.

Swedish royal couple visit Petra

Also Thursday, King Carl Gustaf and Queen Silvia visited the ancient Nabatean city of Petra, in southern Jordan, and heard a briefing on the ancient site and its historic significance. They also watched folkloric performances of national dances and songs presented by the Ma'an Youth and Artistic Club and the Wadi Mousa Youth Club.

The Wadi Mousa mayor presented a gift to the royal couple at the end of the visit.

The Swedish monarch later

visited the Arab Potash Company (APC), at the southern tip of the Dead Sea, and inspected the plant's operations.

The company's general manager, Ali Nsour, explained to the distinguished visitors the process of extracting potash from the Dead Sea and said that the plant started operations in 1982, selling 80 per cent of its product to Asian countries and the rest to Europe and the United States.

At present, the company produces 1.4 million tonnes of potash annually, expected to rise to 2.2 million in 1995, once the expansion programme has been completed, Nsour said.

Al Hussein cables good wishes to S. Arabia

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Friday sent a cable of good wishes to King Fahd of Saudi Arabia on his country's National Day anniversary.

"The Jordanian people and myself look with admiration and pride towards Saudi Arabia's achievements under your leadership; and appreciate Saudi Arabia's courageous stands with regard to various Arab and Islamic causes," King Hussein said in his cable.

King Hussein said that the long standing relationship between Saudi Arabia and Jordan has been marked with mutual confidence and respect; and based on the principles of bilateral cooperation and joint coordination in serving the higher national interests.

"I am confident that your country will maintain the process of development and progress under your wise leadership to attain its objectives and national aspirations," King Hussein said.

King Hussein Thursday visited the Greater Amman Municipality and directed the mayor, Ali Suheimat, to give more attention to the development of the poor districts of the capital.

Accompanied by Prime Minister Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, King Hussein was briefed on the municipality's current programmes and projects in a number of districts around Amman, and called on the municipal council to exert all efforts to maintain the momentum for development and for raising the standard of services to all regions.

Before going to the municipality, King Hussein had a field tour of a number of military positions under the control of the Fifth



His Majesty King Hussein and Prime Minister Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker Thursday visit the Greater Amman Municipality. Also present is Greater Amman Mayor Ali Suheimat (Petra photo)

Royal Armoured Division, and met with its senior staff and officers.

The King also visited the border town of Ramtha, near the Syrian border, and inspected work at the Customs Department where he was cheered by the local citizens and visitors.

King Hussein inspected procedures for travellers and enquired about the various types of services provided to the public.

Later, King Hussein visited the Public Security Department (PSD) Headquarters in Amman and met with the new PSD Chief, Fadel Ali Fheid, and other senior

PSD officers.

Following the visit, King Hussein sent a message to Maj.-Gen. Fheid congratulating him on his new post, and paying tribute to his long services with the Armed Forces.

King Hussein urged Fheid to exert all possible efforts to promote the PSD work and maintain its modernisation programmes.

King Hussein directed the new PSD chief to help the department to shoulder its responsibility in safeguarding the higher national interests and to provide security for the countrymen.

The King said that the creation of the Arab Cooperation Council

(ACC) has necessitated increased Jordanian interaction with Arab countries, opening its doors for more visitors and handling more matters interrelated with Arab states, thus placing additional responsibilities and burdens on the country's security services.

The King stressed the need of the dominance of the law and the protection of all sectors of the public. He said the PSD should continue to help Jordan reflect its true hospitable image to all visitors and the outside world; and should maintain efforts to enhance the security and stability of the Kingdom.

Indian trade fair described successful

AMMAN (J.T.) — The nine-day long Indian Trade Exhibition at Amman International Fair Centre at Marj Al Hamam came to a close Friday.

Addressing the exhibitors and other invitees at the closing function, ambassador of India K. Gajendra Singh said that the exposition had helped project Indian capabilities and resulted in several orders for a wide range of machinery and equipment and consumer items especially precious jewellery.

"It would take some time to quantify the negotiations which have taken place during the course of the exhibition, but the exhibition has made good impact," he stated.

The exhibition drew over

50,000 visitors, the organisers announced.

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan deputised his office Director Michael Hamarneh to visit the event, which was opened by Finance Minister Basel Jaradneh on Sept. 14. Transport Minister Hikmat Khammash was among the dignitaries who visited the exhibition.

Her Royal Highness Princess Taghreed Mohammad also visited the display.

The director of the exhibition, V.D.N. Rao, said that as a first-stever exercise the exposition has fulfilled its objectives. "I am fully satisfied with the business negotiations which need to be closely followed-up till their logical end," he said.

Hiyasat to lead Jordan's team to Tunis conference

TUNIS (Petra) — Matters related to supporting a Jerusalem-based centre for restoring holy and religious sites in the occupied, holy city and Palestine in general will be among topics to be reviewed here at a two-day meeting opening Tuesday by the Council of Arab Ministers or their deputies responsible for housing and construction, according to Mr. Yousef Hiyasat, director general of the Housing Corporation.

Hiyasat who will lead Jordan's delegation to the meeting at the Arab League's headquarters, said that a host of topics related to supporting housing projects in Arab countries will be reviewed by the council which represents all Arab states.

Several reports on Arab countries' participation in the work of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlement will also be reviewed by the delegates, Hiyasat noted.

He said the council will review a programme of seminars and meetings which will be organised in the coming year, and the publication of a gazette featuring the Arab World's housing and construction schemes.

In addition, Hiyasat noted, the council will announce the winners of an architectural design award which will be offered to a young engineer from Arab countries including Jordan which participated in an architectural contest organised by the council.

Lawzi receives Soviet minister

AMMAN (Petra) — The Minister of Culture in the Soviet Autonomous Republic of Chechen, Abdullah Kandaroff, met here Thursday with speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Ahmad Al Lawzi and discussed cooperation in cultural and religious affairs. Kandaroff referred to the Soviet glasnost policy and said that it has paved the way for the opening of further religious centres and mosques in a number of Soviet republics, and more freedom for all citizens. Kandaroff also voiced his appreciation to His Majesty King Hussein for his gift of 100,000 copies of the Holy Koran to the Islamic republics of the Soviet Union. He said the Chechen Autonomous Republic constantly sends students to Jordanian educational and religious institutions to acquire higher learning. Lawzi, for his part, called for the opening of further avenues of cooperation in cultural and educational fields between Jordan and the Soviet Union. He said that all minorities in Jordan, including those who originally came from the Soviet Union's various republics, are being treated on equal footing with Jordanian citizens without any discrimination.

Obeidat outlines consumer society's objectives

AMMAN (J.T.) — The constituent assembly of the National Society for the Protection of Consumers held a meeting in Amman Thursday during which it endorsed the Society's statute and defined the main areas of the society's operations.

Former Prime Minister and Society Chairman Ahmad Obeidat addressed the session, outlining its objectives, pointing to the fact that it can now open branches around the country.

The society, which was established in July 1989, aims to study and find solutions for consumers' problems through contacts with concerned official and private authorities.

It also aims to spread public awareness through the media and other available means about commodities in the local market and their types and benefits for health.

The society will try to help members of the public to rationalise spending and purchase those commodities which they are really in need. The society also aims to provide protection to members of the public against profiteering and manipulation of prices on the part of merchants and dealers.

According to the assembly, teams of society members will make field tours of various districts, and the society will issue publications and periodicals in the course of its endeavours to spread awareness in matters re-

lated to public concern and interest.

It said that the society, which has no religious or political affiliations, will launch contacts with similar Arab and international organisations to learn more about their activities and benefit from their experience.

The society, which will be operating under the umbrella of the General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS), is now preparing to commence activities in the country, according to officials. They said that the constituent assembly of 54 personalities representing various groups have a long-standing experience in economic and voluntary work, which should boost the society's operations.

NATIONAL NEWS IN BRIEF

VOCATIONAL TRAINING SEMINAR: Delegates from Jordan and four other Arab countries will Saturday embark on a vocational training seminar in the Arab World. Delegates from Egypt, Syria, Iraq, Bahrain in addition to Jordan will review working papers on vocational training policies and programmes; and the employment of available means within various Arab societies to promote vocational training at schools. The five-day course, which is being organised by the Amman-based regional office of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), will look into means of utilising the media and information services to promote the role of vocational training and encourage trades. Her Royal Highness Princess Basma will open the sessions which are designed to orient the participants on modern trends of planning (Petra)

ARAB MPS TO MEET IN DAMASCUS: Jordan will participate in the second conference of Arab parliamentarians on development and population due to open here Saturday. The three-day conference will discuss development, growth, chances to increase food production, planning for Arab food security, Arab economic integration, and joint Arab projects. Furthermore, the seminar will tackle matters related to the impact of population growth on the social and economic developments in the Arab World, food production and consumption in the Arab World. (Petra)

WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

EXHIBITIONS

- ★ An art exhibition by Jordanian artist Omar Bawal at Irbid's Young Women's Centre.
- ★ A photo exhibition, with video shows and booklets, on the history of the Monarchy in Sweden at the Royal Cultural Centre.
- ★ A photo exhibition by French artist Jean-Noel de Soye displaying photos projecting fashion accessories such as jewelry, caps, scarfs and belts, at the French Cultural Centre (the exhibition also displays slides on the history of fashion).
- ★ A plastic art exhibition by Mohammad Al Barbari and Fadia Jalal at the Housing Bank Art Gallery.

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Jordan Times'
JORDAN MARKET PLACE

Seminar highlights Swedish experiences to Jordanians

By Mariam M. Shahin
Jordan Times staff writer

AMMAN — King Carl Gustaf of Sweden, inaugurated a management seminar entitled "International Aspects of Management Functions" at the Jordan Inter-Continental Thursday morning. The seminar had been organised by the Scandinavian-Jordanian business club, Scandclub, and the Swedish Trade Council. The aim of the seminar was to make Jordanian-Swedish relations more conducive to trade.

Speaking to a group of 150 Jordanian and Swedish businessmen the king stressed that Sweden and Jordan are both small countries endowed with more human potential as a resource than almost anything else. He told the audience that Sweden had been transformed from a mostly farming-oriented society to a highly industrialised welfare state within several decades. The transformation task had been made possible due to concentrated efforts stressing efficiency and organisation in the growth of its industries, more recently it had taken full advantage of the internationalisation of markets.

electric power center.

Guest speaker at the seminar from the Jordanian side was Dr. Abdul Salam Majali, advisor to H.M. King Hussein, who spoke to the audience about global and national leadership proposing an international leadership institute which would help:

- 1) Improve knowledge of world needs, conditions, trends and problems of younger leaders in all nations and in various sectors of society.
- 2) Improve capabilities of future leaders to cooperate in future to universal human needs for peace and security, economic justice through shared personal experience.
- 3) Provide a resource for research and service in leadership from a comprehensive global perspective.

4) Stimulate the creation and use of new knowledge about leadership which will enable mankind to overcome obstacles that prevent full realisation of the benefits envisioned in the U.N. charter and sought by its related programmes.

Majali said that such a programme, which would have to be under the auspices of the U.N. university, would be a forum for a global leadership preparation programme. Since effective leadership is based both on education and training, it is important to try to influence future leaders by building up their human concepts and relationships through constant exposures to direct experiences prior to their assumption of positions of responsibility, Majali said.

Subsequent to Majali's lecture came three papers presented by members of the Swedish trade councils involved in a kaleidoscope of industries.

Swedish consultant Gunnar Wessman, who represents the Axel Johnson instrument group, stressed that an intricate knowledge of the customers' wants and needs is a number one necessity when marketing any product. An emphasis was also made on the needs of a particular market which for a variety of reasons may require an altered product to

the one produced and sold in the country of origin.

"Tomorrow's management," he said, "should concentrate on people and put the consumer above all."

Managing director of a leading Swedish consulting company in the telecommunications field Swedtel, Kjell Olsson, outlined a Telecommunication Corporation (TCC) management project whose objective was to increase the efficiency and productivity in handling of the customers in TCC, to the seminar's participants.

Swedtel has been involved in technical and training assistance to the Jordanian telecommunications company for a number of years.

Head of the Swedish trade delegation, Magnus Vahlquist, who is executive vice president of the Swedish Trade Council, presented a talk on economic integration in Europe. He emphasised that Sweden's economic success and stability had been made possible through industrialisation and the internationalisation of its import and export markets.

About half of all Swedish companies have subsidiaries outside of the country and over eighty per cent of profits made by Swedish industries are earned abroad. Vahlquist said. He noted that Sweden depended heavily on the importation of raw materials for its industries, importing 48 per cent of its industrial supplies. In preparation of the economic union of the European Community (EC) in 1992, Swedish industries are preparing themselves to adapt to the new market structures in Europe. Sweden has free trade agreements with what are known as the EFTA countries, namely Austria, Finland, Norway, and Switzerland, all of whom do not belong to the EC.

"An industrial boom is occurring as a result of the confidence inspired by the 1992 economic union among EC members. Competition will increase and there will be winners and losers both within and outside of the common market," Vahlquist said.

In 1988, 55 per cent of Swedish imports came from EC countries, West Germany being the biggest trade partner, while 52 per cent of its exports went to the EC countries.

While 20 per cent of its exports went to the EFTA countries, the EFTA imports represented only 16 per cent of the countries' overall imports. Trade with the U.S. represented 10 per cent of Sweden's exports while representing seven per cent of its imports. Japan on the other hand received only 1.8 per cent of Swedish exports, while its imports reached over six per cent in the Swedish market.

Vahlquist stressed that the Swedish Trade Council would continue to rely on its adaptation to competitive markets and internationalist outlook in trade relations.

A discussion between Jordanian panelists, which included Wasef Azar — director of Jordan Fertilizer Industries Ltd. and Husam Abu-Ghazaleh — president/chief executive officer of

Royal Jordanian participants and members of the Swedish trade delegation ensued in which marketing techniques were discussed. It was concluded that markets could be created, when the businessman or industrialist has a service to sell.

That considering both the needs and the satisfaction of the customer are essential elements in any potentially successful business venture. That while trying to expand its markets in other developing markets countries such as Jordan should not systematically shy away from entering already established markets in the developed world.

While meeting the budget and predicting future market demands were essential aspects of good management, creating future markets through improvement and innovation was seen as the subsequent and ultimate goal of traders and trade groups.

Borje Risinggard of the Federation of Swedish Commerce and Trade urged Jordanian exporters to "fight for the Swedish market," pointing out that Sweden is one of the greatest importers in the industrialised world.

He stressed that up till now Jordanian exports to Sweden, which are negligible, were not subjected to custom duties. In a subsequent statement to the Jordan Times, Risinggard said that initially Jordan could start with the export of vegetables and fruits, which if properly handled, packed and marketed would be likely to find its place among Sweden's agricultural imports. Processed foods such as tomato pastes and light industry products, possibly textiles would also be among the items which could be exported to Sweden in the not too distant future.

If Jordanian exporters were to take trading initiatives, he said, then they could be guided by the import council to suitable Swedish companies.

The export of certain raw materials to Sweden, Risinggard said, involved some complex logistics "because Swedish indus-

tries don't have stocks of raw materials... they are scheduled to arrive on a set day and are immediately put on the production line." He also pointed out that Swedish industries require that all imports of industrial material are free of defects.

Members of the Swedish trade delegation gave a briefing to the Jordan Times about their business activities in Jordan.

During meetings with Jordanian ministers of planning, finance and trade as well as Dr. Daoud Hanania, Thomas Pusepp, vice president of marketing and sales at the Elekta Instrument A.B. company, which specialises in the fields of surgical systems and radio-surgical equipment, discussed the possible establishment in Jordan of a centre which specialises in radio-surgery, which would serve not only the Jordanian population but as a regional centre from which ACC members among others could benefit.

While not commenting on who would finance such a project Pusepp said, if done on a regional basis, the centre could serve for a minimum population of 80 million people.

Council representatives of Swedpower, a large Swedish power utilities company, Rolf Falkenberg, and Amiya Bhattacharyya, representing ASEA Brown Boveri (ABB), one of the world's leading engineering groups, said they had proposed a pan-Arab power utilities corporation to Jordanian officials.

Bhattacharyya said that the Jordan Electricity Authority, in cooperation with ABB, had arranged for an electricity consulting service with North Yemen last week.

Falkenberg expressed optimism about future Jordanian-Swedish ventures targeting third markets in the region, wherein Jordan would play the role of the sub-contractor. Combining power systems in the Nordic countries, Falkenberg pointed out, had saved the Nordic countries over \$300 million in the last twenty years.

ABC becomes first Arab bank to get international rating

BAHRAIN (R) — A Bahrain-based bank owned by Libya, Kuwait and Abu Dhabi Thursday became the first Arab bank to receive an international credit rating from the United States agency Standard and Poor's International.

Arab Banking Corporation (ABC), Bahrain's largest offshore bank, was given A-level ratings for its long and short-term paper, ABC president and chief executive Abdullah Saudi told Reuters.

"This is the first time an Arab bank has received an international credit rating," he said. "To us it is very important because it means people will know ABC is going on the standards of international banking."

ABC's current shareholders are the Kuwait Ministry of Finance, the Libyan Treasury, and the Abu Dhabi Investment Authority.

Standard and Poor's is a major independent rating agency which gives international investors a way of judging the reliability of paper issued by financial institutions.

A bank spokesman said the agency's rating put ABC's bonds and notes on a level of those of many top American banks.

Abdullah Saudi said the bank would stay in profit this year. The bank took a \$217 million loss in 1987 after sharply boosting provisions for Third World debt, but returned to the black with a net profit of \$124 million in 1988.

The bank's pretax profit for the half year ended June 30 rose by six per cent from the previous half year to \$72 million.

Saudi said the rating would help a \$250 million public share flotation planned by ABC in the first quarter of 1990, which had been announced earlier this year. The move, which will make ABC the first Gulf bank to offer its shares to private investors, will boost the bank's paid-in capital by 25 per cent to \$1 billion.

Saudi said ABC had not yet decided where the flotation would take place but aimed to have its shares traded on stock exchanges in three markets — two Arab and one European.

Israel, N.Y. state ink partnership deal

NEW YORK (Agencies) — Governor Mario Cuomo and Israeli vice premier Shimon Peres approved a partnership agreement Thursday under which Israel and New York state will cooperate in the areas of economy, culture and research.

"This is a people-to-people compact that celebrates not just our sameness, but our differences — our different problems, our different strengths, our determination to act cooperatively for mutual benefit," Cuomo said at a World Trade Centre signing ceremony.

It was the second international partnership signed by the state under a Cuomo initiative to link the state with other countries. The first was formed with Italy in March 1987.

"For us, New York means so much," said Peres. "It's almost a second home for every Israeli. This state has supported us in trying times... now you are our partners."

Meanwhile, an Israeli firm has offered to build a solar energy station for the Soviet Union in return for oil and coal being supplied to the Israeli government, the energy ministry said Thursday.

The firm, specialising in solar energy technology, proposed to build an 80 megawatt power station in the Soviet Union.

In return the Soviet Union would send oil and coal to the Israeli government.

Signaling the actual agreement were Israeli Consul General Uriel Savir and the state's two representatives, Matilda Cuomo and commissioner of economic development Vincent Tesce.

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Bush vows to veto tax raise on the rich

WASHINGTON (R) — President George Bush said Thursday night he would veto a Democratic plan for upper-income Americans to pay more tax if it was adopted by the U.S. Congress.

"I will veto a rate increase," Bush said on U.S. television, after leading a tour of the White House with his wife Barbara.

House Democrats Thursday proposed boosting the top tax rate for individuals to 33 per cent from the current 28 per cent as part of an effort to thwart a capital gains tax cut the president wants.

Capital gains are profits on the sale of investments such as stock, bonds and real estate.

The Democratic alternative would use new revenue from higher taxes on the rich to fund expansion of tax benefits for middle-income people who contribute to individual retirement accounts (IRAs).

Since the Democratic plan would raise more revenue than needed to offset the loss from expanded IRA deductibility, the excess would reduce the budget deficit.

Democratic leaders said their plan would be put to a vote in the House of Representatives this week.

Bush campaigned for the presidency last year on a platform of no new taxes.

AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

Thursday, September 21, 1989
Central Bank official rates

	Buy	Sell	French franc	92.9	93.8
U.S. dollar	610.2	616.2	Japanese yen (for 100)	420.2	424.4
Pound Sterling	962.2	972.8	Dutch guilder	278.5	281.3
Deutschemark	314.1	317.2	Swedish crown	92.7	93.6
Swiss franc	362.6	366.2	Italian lira (for 100)	42.5	43.9
			Belgian franc (for 10)	150.0	151.5

Amman Financial Market weekly trading

Following is a summary of trading during last week and the previous week:

	Sept. 16-20	Sept. 9-13
Daily average	JD 1,566,268	JD 1,401,532
Total volume	JD 7,831,342	JD 7,007,662
Total shares	4,309,242	3,122,393
No. of contracts	4,525	4,306

Sectoral trading:

	Sept. 16-20	Sept. 9-13
Industrial	JD 5,490,762 (70.1%)	JD 4,683,214 (66.8%)
Financial	JD 849,527 (10.9%)	JD 1,242,974 (17.7%)
Service	(9.4%)	(10.0%)
Insurance	(9.6%)	(5.5%)

Share price index	127.7	127.3
No. of companies	59	55
Price movement (rise)	26	24
(decline)	19	5
(stable)	14	6

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Friday.

One Sterling	1.5790/800	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.1805/15	Canadian dollar
	1.9438/45	Deutschemarks
	2.1918/25	Dutch guilders
	1.6828/38	Swiss francs
	40.71/74	Belgian francs
	6.5710/60	French francs
	1400/1401	Italian lire
	145.25/35	Japanese yen
	6.5850/900	Swedish crowns
	7.0950/1000	Norwegian crowns
	7.5575/25	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	364.30/364.70	U.S. dollars

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

SYDNEY — The market closed lower after drifting without direction for most of the day. The All Ordinaries index fell 7.7 points to close at 1,706.8.

TOKYO — Prices ended mixed amid caution ahead of Group of Seven meeting this week. The Nikkei index rose 26.77 points to close at 34,771.79.

HONG KONG — Prices rose to the levels seen before June 4 Peking crackdown on students. The Hang Seng index gained 40.61 to close at 2,706.36.

SINGAPORE — Increased profit-taking caused share prices to fall over a broad front in fairly active trading, pushing the Straits Times industrial index 8.55 lower to close at 1,392.80.

BOMBAY — Share prices drifted lower in poor trading for the new account. Tata Steel eased 3.75 to 1,197.50.

FRANKFURT — In a spectacular rebound from recent lows, shares surged on lively demand to end sharply higher. Blue chip Deutsche Bank jumped to a new 1989 high of 699.50 before closing at 698 marks, up 20 from Thursday's close.

PARIS — Share prices began the new account with strong gains across the board and the CAC general index reached a record high. The 50-share price indicator, however, ended off its early highs at 0.88 per cent up after it opened at 0.98 per cent firmer.

LONDON — Shares were narrowly easier in dull trading at midsession with no new factors emerging to break the market's recent lethargy. By 1200 GMT the FTSE index was down 5.9 at 2375.0.

NEW YORK — Stocks were slightly lower at midday, unable to recover much ground after bond prices weakened earlier. The Dow was off about four to 2676.

Turks feel new spirit in Tripoli

ISTANBUL (R) — Turkey and Libya have agreed to restart contracting and oil sales worth billions of dollars after several years of dispute, Turkish officials said Thursday.

"We've turned a fresh page. There is a new spirit in Libya," said Mustafa Ozcan, head of the union of Turkish contractors in Libya, Turkey's prime foreign contracting customer.

Turkey, whose imports in 1987 of two million tonnes of Libyan oil plunged to 300,000 tonnes in 1988, agreed to buy three million tonnes in 1990, State Minister Isin Celebi told reporters.

Celebi said an additional \$100 million worth of Libyan oil would be bought by the end of this year.

The Turkish officials said several years of dispute over \$100 million worth of unfinished building contracts, their Turkish bank guarantees, Libyan contract payments and the price Libya charged for its oil were largely resolved.

Ozcan said Ankara hoped for more projects in a new five-year plan drawn up from 1990 by Libya, where Turkey has completed \$7 billion worth of projects since 1974.

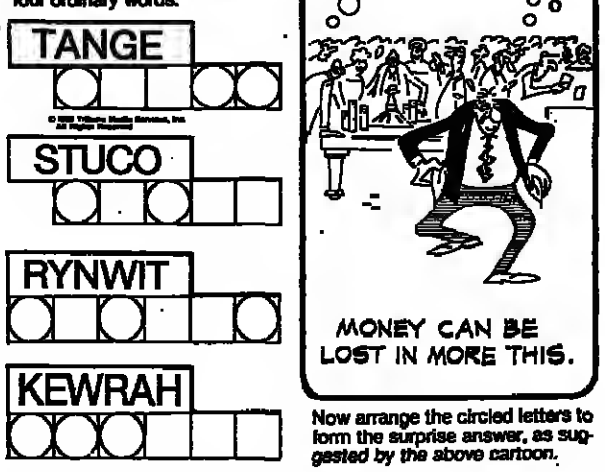
THE BETTER HALF. By Harris



"Man, your wife really knows how to give you an icy stare! This is your fourth case of frostbite this month!"

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: C O O L D (Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: CHUTE SWOOP DAHLIA THEORY

Answer: He's the "master" in his own home just as long as he does this—WHAT HE'S TOLD

Peanuts



Mutt'n Jeff



Andy Capp



'Run for the feat'

MOSCOW (AP) — Using tennis star Natalia Zvereva as an example, a top Soviet sports official criticised some of his nation's athletes for being too interested in money and not contributing their fair share to the country's sports federations.

Alexander Kozlovsky, a deputy sports minister whose chief responsibility is sports exchanges with the West, said Thursday that he was pleased with the growth of East-West contacts. However, he added that he was dismayed by the motivation of some Soviet athletes now competing abroad.

"Some are too interested in money. When you go some place to work for three or four years, the first thing in your mind should be the people you're going to work with, the city you're going to, the chances for improving in your sport," Kozlovsky said in an interview.

Kozlovsky, who spoke English in the interview at his office in the Goskomspor (state sports committee) headquarters in downtown Moscow, said he is frustrated when athletes make such a big deal about negotiating their contracts with teams in the West.

Joyner denies using hormones

By Robert Rosenthal
The Associated Press

NEW YORK (AP) — Florence Griffith Joyner, accused by Darrell Robinson of buying growth hormones from him, Thursday called the sprinter "a compulsive, crazy, lying, lunatic."

"I don't do drugs," Griffith Joyner said. "I never have taken any drugs. I don't believe in them. It's a false accusation."

Robinson detailed his dealings with the 1988 Olympic heroine and other track and field athletes and coaches, including Carl Lewis, in the West German magazine Stern.

A copy of the story was made available to the Associated Press Wednesday night and Robinson repeated the charges Thursday on the "Today" show on U.S. television network N.B.C.

Griffith Joyner, accompanied by her husband Al Joyner, the 1984 Olympic triple jump champion, and business manager Gordon Baskin, flew from his California home to New York for the early morning show in hopes of meeting her accuser.

Robinson failed to show up, although the two confronted each other via a hookup from his Toronto home.

The rhetoric was bitter. "How can you have the nerve... to tell a lie?" Griffith Joyner said angrily.

"She says she didn't take them (drugs)," Robinson said. "It's my word against hers."

"You admitted taking drugs and why do you want to implicate other athletes?" Griffith Joyner said.

Robinson, who reportedly received at least \$25,000 dollars for the magazine story, which was published Thursday, and money for appearing on the television show, insisted he was "not doing it just for the money."

"The money issue isn't an issue," he said. "I am sick and tired of hearing everyone saying they're clean."

Robinson, the 1986 national champion at 400 metres and the 1982 and 1985 runner-up, contended in the magazine story that Griffith Joyner asked him to get growth hormones for her last year, because "I have connec-

tions."

He said she paid him 2,000 dollars in 20 100-dollar bills and the transaction took place in mid-March 1988 on Venice Boulevard in Los Angeles.

"I never gave him a dime for anything," Griffith Joyner responded. "Why meet him on Venice Boulevard? The only place I met him was on the track. I have never run into darrell on the street."

"I don't know how he's going to back this up."

This was not the first time that drug accusations were made about Griffith Joyner, who rocketed into international fame in 1988 after being a world-class runner for years but never a star.

At last year's Seoul Olympics, where she won gold medals in the 100- and 200-metre dashes and the 400-metre relay, along with a silver in the 1,600-metre relay, the accuser was Brazilian Joaquim Cruz, the 1984 Olympic 800-metre champion.

Later, she was accused by Lewis, a six-time Olympic gold medalist, Evelyn Ashford, a three-time gold medalist, and Pat Connelly, Ashford's former coach and now coach of Renaldo Nehemiah, ex-world record-holder in the 110-metre high hurdles.

"This is so horrendously wrong," Baskin said. "When are they going to stop hitting on this girl? This young lady has never used drugs. This man, from what they tell me, is a compulsive liar."

The situation started with

Joaquim Cruz, and he proved to be a liar. It followed with Carl Lewis making subtle accusations, and he made a half-hearted apology. From there, it went to Evelyn Ashford and Pat Connelly making veiled comments before a senate subcommittee.

Baskin said Robinson's article would "do damage, great damage," to the career of Griffith Joyner, who retired from track in February and now is involved in many other pursuits, including acting, writing, designing clothes and making magazine and TV commercials.

He also said, "we will have our attorney pursue this. He will file a

suit against Darrell and against Stern, if it is within the realm of German law... If not, we will make arrangements to have it filed by a German attorney."

"We will not back off when it comes to this situation," Baskin said.

Robinson said he was introduced to Griffith Joyner through Bob Kersee, her former coach and present brother-in-law, whom Robinson met in 1987. Robinson said Kersee told him he could get anabolic steroids for him.

"What he said was ludicrous," Kersee said. "I categorically deny everything he said."

Is Aouita coming?

NEW YORK (AP) — Said Aouita and Abdi Bile, considered the two best middle-distance runners in the world, have met only three times in four years and not at all in the last two. That drought could end Saturday in the Mercedes mile on Fifth Avenue — if the elusive Aouita shows up.

The mercurial and mysterious Moroccan, who according to Bile business manager Brad Hunt has been "skillfully avoiding" racing against the Somali star this year, is listed on the race programme. But his name isn't on a separate sheet of entries for the 20-block event down one of the world's most prestigious thoroughfares.

Aouita didn't arrive in town as scheduled Wednesday and was among the missing Thursday for a press conference, which was

attended by the anxious Bile. "I think it is most important to run against him," Bile said. "I am ready to run against him any day, any time, any place."

Hunt said that a race between Bile and Aouita, at a mile or its equivalent of 1,500 metres, could have taken place at least five times this year in Europe cities, but for various reasons it never occurred. Hunt said that either Aouita changed events at the last minute to avoid a confrontation, or Bile was told not to show up or the Moroccan would switch to another race.

Bile, the 1987 world champion at 1,500 metres, won the world cup title at that distance this season and owns the fastest times in the world in the 1,500 (3 minutes, 30.55 seconds).

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF

Neither vulnerable. North deals.

NORTH

♠ 10 8 6 3

♥ A K

♦ J 9 8 5

♣ Q J 9 8 5

EAST

♠ A Q 9 7 5

♥ Q J 8 2

♦ 10 7 6 5 2

♣ 9 3

SOUTH

♠ K 4

♥ 10 7 6 3

♦ Q 8 4

♣ A 10 7 3

The bidding: North East South West

1 ♠ 1 ♠ 1 NT 1 NT

3 NT Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead: Jack of ♠

The winning line on this hand is not easy to spot, yet it is deceptively simple. See if you can find a way to guarantee your contract after the lead of the jack of spades.

Three no trump was reached at both tables of a team match on identical auctions. Note that South's bid of one no trump, after East's overcall, was forward-going, showing a reasonable hand. North had ample for his raise to game.

At both tables the opening lead

was the jack of spades. At one table declarer decided to bank everything on the club finesse. He won the first trick with the king of spades as East signalled encouragingly with the seven, crossed to the king of diamonds and ran the queen of clubs. East was happy to take the trick and revert to spades through the 10-8, and no matter what declarer did, he had to lose four spade tricks for down one.

At the other table declarer made his contract with ease, and there was nothing the defenders could do about it. South simply allowed the jack of spades to win the first trick!

West continued with a spade, but regardless of what East played the contract was secure. If he followed low, the king would win and declarer could take the club finesse with safety—since East surely held a five-card spade suit for his overcall.

West would be out of spades if the club finesse failed. But rising with the ace of spades proved no better. Dummy's ten of spades would control the fourth round of the suit so, even though declarer would not take a spade trick, his contract was in the bag via four club tricks, three diamonds and two hearts.

HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1989

By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Conditions are weak today as things slow down to a halt but make a conscious effort to keep things running smoothly for most people around you will be vacillating and very uncertain.

ARIES: Seek out friends of experience who will be able to help you out in your recreations. Look at your work from the overall aspects and conditions involved and you will have better results.

TAURUS: Do your work well today with your eye on getting a good raise. Going on a trip with members of your family will be fine for recreational purposes.

GEMINI: By all means, make sure to show your talents at your work today. New opportunities will now be present to add to your income.

MOON CHILDREN: You will do your best work today if you are not interfered with by the intrusion of others. You will be able to make money from projects that concern public commodities.

LEO: You have problems from the past that require much work on them right now. Pursue those excellent ideas that are now yours for increasing your income.

VIRGO: One who is usually secretive will now give you excellent pointers where your job is concerned. Your judgement will be very good now about investing.

LIBRA: Problems at your work can now be easily settled by your own best judgement. Finish up that business project so you can go on to a new one where you will make

more money.

SCORPIO: Your own capabilities will be more than ever evidenced at your work today. You are fortunately very logical-minded now about attending to your obligations.

SAGITTARIUS: You can now make the friendships of some very practical individuals, so do so. You will now be able to make money from a new venture and one that has been in effect for a long time.

CAPRICORN: Both men and women will be helpful to you so you will be able to do a very good job at your work today. This is a new project day.

AQUARIUS: A whole new look is now possible at your work if you are alive, alert, aware, and active. Listen to the ideas of understanding friends and you will see how to increase your assets.

PISCES: Combine the best from the past with new ideas to make your work really satisfactory. You will add to your reputation now by joining with good friends in charitable works.

Today's child: If your child were born today he or she will be one of those very sensitive young persons who early in life will need to be taught to be more objective. The ability to whittle the imagination of others and to make financial gains in either the artistic or business side of life will benefit this Libra who gets more practical as their life proceeds.

"The stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you.

THE Daily Crossword by Elizabeth Arthur

ACROSS

- 1 Amphibious vessels
- 5 Insult
- 9 Equine mama
- 13 October stone
- 14 Town near Madrid
- 16 — da capo
- 17 Rich man's sport
- 18 In spite of
- 20 Drunk
- 22 Rarer
- 23 Eiko's state: abbr.
- 24 Papandreou's land
- 26 Without visible means of support
- 28 Fast planes
- 32 — de mer
- 33 fr. lower
- 34 Culture dish
- 35 "Fables in Siam" author
- 36 Trade barrier
- 38 Bro. or sis.
- 40 Shocking sounds
- 42 Hind
- 43 Slippery one
- 44 — boy!
- 45 Inslaid
- 46 World —
- 50 Curve
- 51 Gr. matricide
- 54 Elk feature
- 57 Like a statue
- 60 Change decor
- 61 Tuscan river
- 62 Resign
- 63 Global section
- 64 Pitcher Nolan
- 65 Antioxins
- 66 Belg. river

DOWN

- 1 Prunes
- 2 Detect
- 3 Without skills
- 4 — than molasses
- 5 Scoop's kin
- 6 St.
- 7 Manipulate
- 8 Dishonesty
- 9 Passes the buck
- 10 Cat or cross
- 11 Ballwick
- 12 Take a chance
- 13 Free from
- 14 Wary
- 15 Zodiac sign
- 19 Mil. award
- 21 Gets around
- 24 Smooth-talking
- 25 Backslide
- 26 Answer —
- 27 Striver of tennis
- 29 Tension-free
- 30 Corners
- 31 Window part
- 32 Biblical trio
- 34 What bees carry
- 37 Soda fix
- 38 \$1,000
- 41 Favor
- 45 "In" thing
- 46 Roll in
- 47 Lost animal
- 48 It's command
- 51 Actor Sharif
- 52 Actor Calhoun
- 53 Lab burner
- 54 Nora's pet
- 55 Me Adams
- 56 Stadium
- 58 Linguistic unit: suff.
- 59 Equine

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

ACROSS

- 1 RIVER
- 2 PASTURE
- 3 BIRD
- 4 FISH
- 5 PLANT
- 6 FISH
- 7 BIRD
- 8 FISH
- 9 BIRD
- 10 FISH
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DOWN

- 1 RIVER
- 2 PASTURE
- 3 BIRD
- 4 FISH
- 5 PLANT
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- 11 BIRD
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American League baseball roundup

NEW YORK (AP) — Mark McGwire broke a career-long metrodome slump with a home run and a double as the Oakland Athletics increased their AL West lead to 3 games by beating the Minnesota Twins 2-1 Thursday night.

Bob Welch, Rick Honeycutt and Dennis Eckersley combined on a six-hitter in helping the Athletics pick up a game on California, which lost at Cleveland. Welch, 17-8, allowed all six hits by the Twins before Honeycutt came on with two outs in the eighth, then Eckersley pitched the ninth for his 31st save.

McGwire's fifth-inning solo homer was his first in 48 at-bats here. The metrodome, where McGwire has hit just .130, was the only American League park in which McGwire had not homered.

Welch's victory made the A's the first team since the 1971 Baltimore Orioles to have four pitchers win at least 17 games. Dave Stewart has 19 wins and Mike Moore and Storm Davis each have 18. Those Orioles had four 20-game winners.

Indians 5, Angels 4, 17 innings

Brook Jacoby's sacrifice fly in the bottom of the 17th inning scored pinch runner Tommy Hino in the AL's longest game of the season, dropping California 3½ games out in the AL West. The Angels, who had a four-game winning streak snapped, have nine games to go. Oakland has 10 left.

Cleveland snapped a six-game losing streak in the 5-hour, 26-minute game.

The Angels scored three runs with two outs in the top of the ninth to tie the game 4-4. Wally Joyner and Chili Davis led off with singles before Doug Jones retired the next two batters.

Brewers 14, Yankees 1, Yankees 5, Brewers 4

Don Mattingly's 10th-inning two-run homer lifted the Yankees to the split after they were routed in the opener.

Mattingly's homer, his 22nd, followed a walk to Alvaro Espinoza off Milwaukee relief ace Dan Plesac, 3-4. The Brewers stayed 6½ games behind first-place Toronto in the AL East.

The doubleheader was played before 11,230 fans, the smallest crowd at Yankee stadium since April 18, 1983, when 11,148 watched the Yankees play the Toronto Blue Jays.

Mariners 8, Rangers 3

Rookie Randy Johnson gave up three runs in the first two innings before recovering to shut out Texas for the next six innings. The 6-foot-10 Johnson, 7-8, pitched a seven-hitter, striking out 10 and walking two in eight innings. Johnson had gone 1-4 with a 4.91 era in his previous five starts.

Mike Schooler pitched the ninth.

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IRA bomb blast kills 11

DEAL, England (AP) — An explosion Friday at the Royal Marines School of Music killed 11 people and demolished a building, officials said. The Irish Republican Army (IRA) claimed responsibility.

Twelve people were injured and one was unaccounted for, the Defence Ministry said.

British military installations are a frequent bombing target of the IRA in its campaign to rid Northern Ireland of British rule.

A statement telephoned to Ireland International, a Dublin news agency, said, "We have visited the royal marines in Kent."

The IRA said Thatcher went to the British province "with a message of war." It said, "We still want peace and we want the British government to leave our country."

It was signed P. O'Neill, a name the IRA usually uses to claim responsibility for actions outside

Northern Ireland.

The blast occurred at 8:26 a.m. (0726 GMT) in a lounge in the barracks near Deal, 30 kilometres north of Dover, and caused the building to collapse, the Defence Ministry said.

Scotland Yard said it sent anti-terrorist officers to the scene.

Firefighters used heavy lifting equipment and thermal cameras to search the debris, Kent fire brigade spokesman Kevin Simmons said. Rescue workers and the defence ministry had earlier said 30 people were injured and 17 or 18 were missing.

Ten doctors were giving emergency treatment at the scene and 11 ambulances were ferrying the injured to two hospitals, the ambulance service said.

"They are suffering from flash burns to their head and arms, fractures, and the sort of injuries you would expect after an explosion," a spokesman for Buckland hospital in Dover said.

The last IRA attempt on the British mainland was in February

when about 60 soldiers were evacuated from their barracks in Shropshire, western England, just before a bomb exploded.

One soldier was killed and nine wounded in an IRA attack on an army barracks in north London in August 1988.

In July 1982, eight soldiers died in IRA bombings near the household cavalry barracks at Knightsbridge in central London and at a bandstand in the capital's Regent's Park, where an army band was playing. Three people died later and a total of 51 were injured in the bombings.

Queen Elizabeth II, vacationing at Balmoral Castle in Scotland, and Thatcher, en route to Moscow from Japan, were being kept informed of developments in the latest attack, their offices said.

The music school is the training centre for young recruits who want to play in the seven royal marines bands. Up to 250 young men, most between 16 and 20, are based at the school, where

they receive military and musical training.

Small groups of neighbours began gathering in the streets around the barracks shortly after the blast.

The roof of Janet Minnock's house was torn off by the force of the explosion and all the back windows were shattered.

"The house has been blown to bits," she said. "We are all shaken up."

As workmen tried to patch gaping holes in the roof, her husband, Sean Minnock, said: "The bedroom ceiling fell in on me. I woke to find huge slabs of plaster on the bed and floor. I wondered what it was. As soon as I got up I looked out of what was left of the window and knew it was the barracks. There was smoke everywhere."

He said he could hear "terrified screams of agony" during the rescue effort.

"People started rushing about all over the place," he said. "It was horrible to watch and listen

to. I knew people had been seriously hurt."

The Mionocks' next-door neighbour, Heather Hackett, said she was standing at her kitchen window facing the barracks when the explosion occurred. She was holding her four-month-old son, Luke, in her arms with her other boys, Ben, three and Joshua, two, at her side.

"I looked up from the sink and I just saw the whole building explode," she said. "I told the boys to run and as Joshua turned a slither of glass embedded itself in his back. The whole window was blown across the kitchen. I just screamed and ran out of the room. The bang was so loud I thought the whole house was coming in."

Hackett said: "It's strange but the first thing I thought of was, 'Oh my God, there's been a bomb.'"

Joshua was taken to Deal's Victoria hospital where doctors removed the glass, she said.

Sri Lankans prepare for ceasefire

COLOMBO (Agencies) — Efforts were stepped up on Friday to persuade leftist Sinhalese rebels blamed for 900 killings in southern Sri Lanka in the past month to accept a three-day government ceasefire from next week.

Political sources close to the People's Liberation Front, known by its Sinhalese acronym (JVP), said the rebels were likely to honour the ceasefire from 6 a.m. (0300 GMT) next Wednesday, a week after a similar truce in the north between Indian troops and Tamil separatists.

They said they were pressing for a formal statement from the JVP to undercut vigilante death squads who might seek to violate the truce and blame it on rebels.

"Messages have been going back and forth and all the signs at the moment look hopeful," a source said.

But police said there were no signs that violence was on the decline, with the death toll averaging more than 30 a day in the last few weeks.

Foreign Minister Ranjan Wijeratne said in parliament Thursday that there was "unanimity in the government to accept the peace plan" sponsored by the largest Sri Lanka Freedom Party, the Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front, People's United Front, Sri Lanka Muslim Congress and United Socialist alliance.

The government says more than 5,000 people have died in the two-year-old campaign by the front, an ultranationalist guerrilla group advocating an armed overthrow of the government.

The front and independent sources allege that the military and pro-government vigilante groups are responsible for many

of the 5,000 deaths, a charge denied by the government.

The plan is also a part of discussions at an interparty peace conference called by Premadasa Sept. 13. Twenty-one of Sri Lanka's 27 recognised political parties are attending the meeting that is expected to continue through Oct. 12.

Mostly Buddhist Sinhalese comprise 75 per cent of the population and control the administration and the military which, the Tamils say, is discriminatory. They say Tamils are also deprived of education and jobs.

At least 16,000 people, including 1,000 Indian soldiers, have died in the six-year-old Tamil insurgency and the Sinhalese backlash that escalated last month.

Justice Minister Vincent Perera said in parliament Thursday that 865 people were killed in the

Sinhalese war between Aug. 15 and Sept. 15.

Military officials say at least 350 people were killed since Sept. 15 until Thursday, including two extremists and a policeman killed Wednesday.

Rukman Sennanayake, a politician with links to the JVP, said he was confident the rebel group would agree to the ceasefire.

"They cannot afford to be seen to be against peace," he said.

In the north, the Indians have suffered more than 1,000 soldiers killed and 2,500 wounded in two years of fighting, according to unofficial statistics, against 600 Tamil rebels killed.

India, with 50,000 Tamils of its own, sent troops into Sri Lanka two years ago under a pact with Colombo.

It declared a ceasefire in Tamil-dominated areas last Wednesday as part of a new accord providing

for an Indian troop withdrawal by Dec. 31.

India meanwhile denied it had violated the ceasefire.

The largest and most militant Tamil rebel group Thursday accused Indian peacekeeping troops of breaking the ceasefire, a day after it was called as part of the new agreement.

An Indian Foreign Ministry spokesman strongly denied the charge.

"They (the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam) must have a very strong communications system if they report things in London before they happen," said spokesman Afiah Seth.

The Tamil Tiger's office in London issued a statement Thursday claiming Indian troops had set up four new camps and launched search operations in northern Sri Lanka.

Ligachev warns against return to capitalism, havoc

MOSCOW (R) — Yegor Ligachev, the most prominent conservative to survive this week's Kremlin reshuffle, has accused Soviet reformers of seeking a return to capitalism and generating havoc.

Ligachev, who has appeared increasingly at odds with Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev in the last few months, made the charges in a blistering speech to this week's plenary meeting of the Communist Party Central Committee.

Like many conservative speakers at the meeting, devoted mainly to the Soviet Union's more than 100 national groups, Ligachev linked protracted ethnic unrest to many of the reforms undertaken in Gorbachev's "perestroika" programme.

In his remarks Wednesday, reported some 24 hours later by the TASS news agency, Ligachev said a "hitter struggle for power was raging in various parts of the country."

"The majority is for moving steadily forward on the path of perestroika..." he said.

"Others stand for turning towards capitalism and bourgeois democracy, introducing private property into the economy and a multi-party political system."

Ligachev, former Kremlin number two and now the Politburo member responsible for agriculture, appeared increasingly isolated after Wednesday's major changes.

Five Politburo members, including leading conservatives Viktor Chebrikov and Vladimir Shcherbitsky, were dropped as part of Gorbachev's declared drive to bring new blood into senior ranks before next year's party congress.

Ligachev acknowledged that the party had to keep lines of communication open with dissenting groups. But he denounced calls by radicals in the New Soviet Parliament for the party to consider relinquishing its

constitutional "leading role."

"The main threat to perestroika comes from those pushing us onto the capitalist path... and those who play 'democratic games' with them," he said.

"Not from those branded 'conservatives' for their belief in socialism, the people and their faith in the principles of internationalism."

Other speakers at the meeting included Politburo member Vitaly Vorotnikov and Viktor Afanasyev, conservative editor of the Communist Party daily Pravda which is under fire for printing an article ridiculing leading reformer Boris Yeltsin as a hard-drinking spendthrift.

Speakers accused nationalists of using glasnost (openness) and other reforms to sow discord but Ligachev was the most scathing.

Ligachev, now solely responsible for agriculture following the departure from the Politburo of Viktor Nikonov, has disagreed openly with Gorbachev over solving



Yegor Ligachev

ing the country's chronic food shortages.

He has backed the traditional Soviet state and collective farm system while reformers with Gorbachev's ear lean towards land leasing and individual farming.

The leading Kremlin conservative spoke after chief Soviet prosecutor Alexander Sukharev told the plenum Ligachev had been cleared of allegations by two investigators that he was implicated in a drive against high-level corruption.

Papandreou to go on trial

ATHENS (Agencies) — A special court will be formed next week to try former Premier Andreas Papandreou for his alleged involvement in wiretapping, parliament's president said Thursday.

Athanasios Tsaldaris, a member of the conservative New Democracy Party, said the Supreme Court judges who will hear the case will be chosen by lot Monday.

"Asked if the former premier could avoid court proceedings, Tsaldaris said: 'Papandreou will stand trial no matter what happens.'"

A New Democracy spokesman, Pavlos Bakoyannis, indicated that if his party wins elections scheduled for Nov. 5, any one convicted of involvement in the wiretap scandal would serve prison sentences and that a general amnesty would not be considered.

His statement was a clear reference to Papandreou. Parliament indicted him Wednesday for allegedly instigating a widespread wiretapping network during his eight years in office.

Papandreou lost the June 18 general elections which ended with no party receiving a majority. As a result, New Democracy and the Communist-led coalition of the left and progress formed a governing alliance to begin a cleansing of Greek political life before calling new elections.

Parliament voted to send



Andreas Papandreou

Papandreou before a 12-member special high court. A parliamentary commission of inquiry will present evidence of his alleged involvement in the wiretapping scandal.

The court will appoint one of its members as an investigator who will be given 30 days to submit a report to the court, which then will set a date to try the 70-year-old former premier.

Nondas Zafiroopoulos, a New Democracy deputy and former president of the Athens Bar Association, said parliament's decision to refer Papandreou to the special court is considered "in itself an indictment" and that the court will try him following its own investigation.

Parliament also voted to refer the former director of the National Intelligence Service, Costas Tsimas, and the former managing director of the Greek Telecommunications Organisation, Theofanis Tombras, to the special court.

Wife gets frozen divorce embryos

MARYVILLE, Tennessee (AP) — A woman fighting for control of seven frozen embryos in an unprecedented divorce case has been awarded temporary custody by a judge who ruled that life begins at conception and the woman should be allowed to carry them to term.

Blount County Circuit Judge W. Dale Young, ruling in favour of Mary Sue Davis over her estranged husband, Lewis Davis, declared Thursday that their embryos were children not property.

"I'm thrilled. It's definitely what I wanted," Mrs. Davis told reporters at a news conference in Titusville, Florida, where she now lives.

Davis said she would appeal in the state court system, and potentially beyond. "They are going to force me to become a father against my wishes," he said.

Mrs. Davis said she would not try to get pregnant immediately. "I'm waiting to see about the appeal then hopefully after that try to have a child," he said. "I could (try) at any time, but I have to recover from all of this and then consider starting the programme."

She added that the earliest she would try to get pregnant was January.

"As far as we are aware, this is the first judicial decision which has declared an embryo a human being," said Charles Clifford, Davis' attorney, adding that he

would ask the court to prevent Mrs. Davis from implanting the embryos until appeals are settled.

Clifford said the ruling could conflict with the Supreme Court's landmark Roe vs. Wade decision allowing women to have abortions. Janet Mayfield, the attorney who will handle Davis' appeal, said the decision might also conflict with state laws on property interests and anatomical gifts.

The case grew out of the decade-old technology of "test-tube babies," or in-vitro fertilisation. The Davises became embroiled in the dispute after they were unable to have children and turned to in vitro fertilisation.

The couple produced nine embryos in December under the guidance of Dr. I. Ray King at a Knoxville, Tennessee, clinic. Two were implanted in Mrs. Davis but failed to develop. The others were put in cold storage.

But then, Davis sued for divorce in February.

During testimony in August, Davis, 31, said he would feel "raped of my reproductive rights" if Mrs. Davis were allowed to implant the embryos without his consent.

Mrs. Davis, 29, argued the embryos represent her best chance of becoming a mother. She contended that Davis was seeking a right not normally given to a man — whether a child should be born after he has fertilised the egg of his mate.

Experts examine French DC-10 recorder

PARIS (R) — Aviation experts have begun examining a flight recorder for details of the last moments of a French DC-10 which exploded over the Sahara desert and which airline officials believe was destroyed by a bomb.

Flight UT 772, bound for Paris from Brazzaville in the Congo, was blown apart Tuesday less than an hour after a stop in the Chadian capital N'Djamena.

All 170 passengers and crew were killed.

The Airline Union des Transports Aeriens (UTA) has said it believes the crash was caused by a terrorist bomb. A spokesman drew parallels with the bombing of a Pan Am Boeing 747 over Scotland last December in which killed 270 people.

Military search teams at the desert crash-site in Niger found one of the DC-10's two flight recorders Thursday.

A steel container with an electronic flight data recorder and a cockpit voice recorder could yield vital evidence about the last moments before the explosion.

French radio said an examination was being held on the spot before the recorder is taken to neighbouring Chad.

UTA Board Chairman Rene Lapante told French television no hypothesis, including a technical failure, was ruled out.

But he added: "We, the experts in general, think an accident was rather improbable."

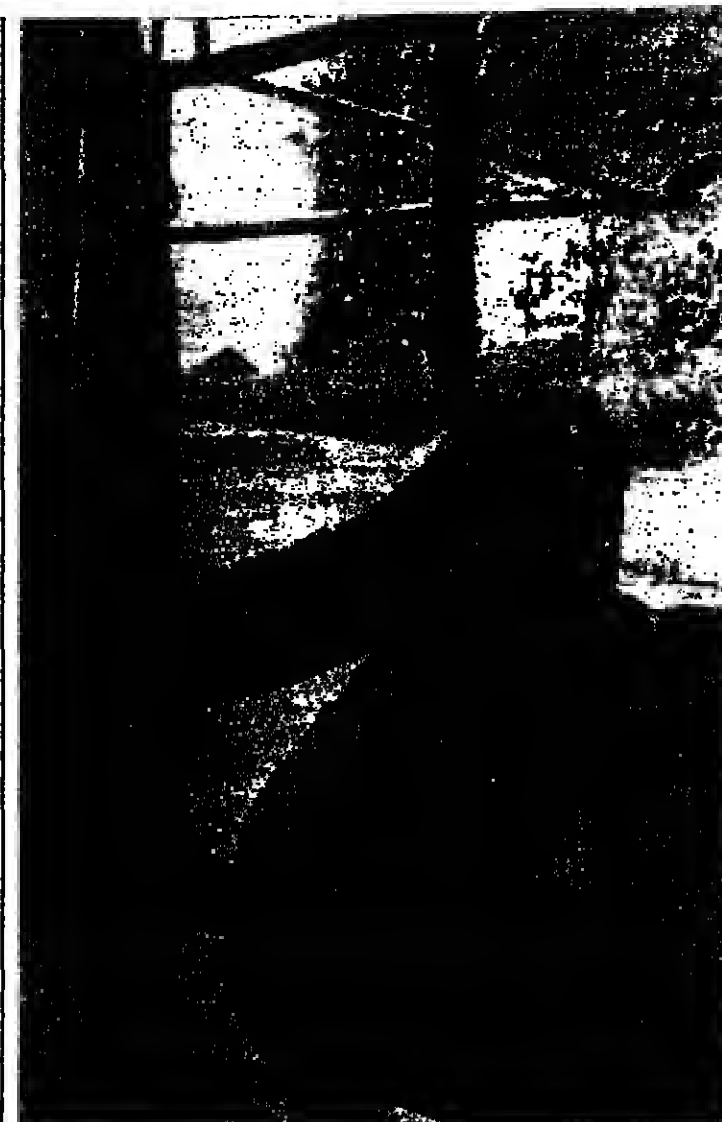
Sources close to the investigation said they believed there had been an explosion at the rear of the aircraft, contradicting earlier reports of a blast in the forward luggage hold underneath the first-class cabin.

The theory that the plane was blown apart by a bomb was reinforced by a French magazine report saying France believes a extremist network crippled by arrests in Europe may have regrouped in Africa and could have planted the explosions on the plane.

A highly-placed government source in Paris confirmed the details of an article due to appear in the magazine L'Express Friday saying French agents believed that a pro-Iranian group was re-basing in the Ivory Coast.

The DC-10 disappeared from radar screens about 40 minutes after a stop in N'Djamena. It sent no distress signal before it plunged 9,000 metres to the desert floor.

Rescue teams found the wreckage of the plane Wednesday scattered over 100 square kilometres of the Sahara desert. It was the third crash of a DC-10 in two months.



A Cambodian soldier mans a checkpoint with his AK 47

Phnom Penh faces strong resistance

SIEM REAP, Cambodia (AP) — Vietnamese troops have begun the withdrawal from Cambodia after an invasion 11 years ago, but the government they are leaving behind still faces a determined rebel resistance.

The Khmer Rouge, which ousted the former ally, the Khmer Rouge, and installed the current Communist government.

Vietnam claims that it has made annual partial pullouts since 1982, and that 24,000 troops had left between May and July.

Vietnamese officers say Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge killed 30,000 Vietnamese in border attacks in 1977-78, and that 25,300 more Vietnamese have died since the invasion.

Vietnam's population of 65 million also suffered from economic boycotts mounted by non-Communist countries worldwide in response to the invasion.

The Khmer Rouge, which killed hundreds of thousands of Cambodians during its rule from 1975-78, is the strongest member of the guerrilla coalition that also includes the forces of Sihanouk and Son Sann.

"We are prepared" for continued fighting, senior Foreign Ministry official Uch Kiman said. He said he did not believe his country would ever ask the Vietnamese to return to help.

Phnom Penh has rejected guerrilla demands that the Khmer Rouge join a transitional government as part of a political settlement. The dispute caused the collapse of last month's multi-lateral peace talks in Paris, setting the stage for a new phase of the war in Cambodia.

They carried rifles, along with flowers and miniature flags that thousands of Cambodians threw to them in a farewell ceremony.

Vietnamese officials said a total of 26,000 troops from Siem Reap and other areas would cross the border into southern Vietnam

personnel carriers.

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COLUMN

Boxer wins with a little help from mom

LONDON (R) — Boxer Tony Wilson won in just three rounds Thursday night with a little help from his loving mother — she clambered into the ring and thumped his opponent on the head with her stiletto shoe. Steve McCarthy, Wilson's opponent in the British light-heavyweight bout, staggered from the ring dripping blood. He refused officials' pleas to return. Upstairs broke out in the Guildhall in Southampton, southern England, when the referee decided McCarthy had retired and raised Wilson's arms in victory. Angry spectators kicked and punched the victor before he escaped to his changing room. "The first thing I saw was my mum in the ring and then everything went wild," Wilson told reporters. "She's been watching my fights for years and nothing like this has happened before."

Stars' manager sentenced

LOS ANGELES (AP) — A former business manager to Tom Hanks, Christopher Atkins and other stars was sentenced to one year in jail for his conviction on charges he embezzled more than \$500,000 from his celebrity clients. Mick Schneider, 40, also was ordered by superior court judge Gordon Ringer to pay \$250,000 in restitution to his clients and continue to attend Alcoholics Anonymous and Cocaine Anonymous meetings. Schneider pleaded no contest in March to grand theft charges after he was accused of stealing \$200,000 from Hanks, the star of the movies "Splash" and "Big," and \$66,900 from Atkins, star of the movie "Blue Lagoon" and a former regular on the television series "Dallas." He had acknowledged that he owed money to his former clients, but denied the money was stolen.

Syphilis found in mummified body

LONDON (R) — The mummified corpse of a 16th-century Italian beauty has revealed a syphilitic ulcer, the first discovery of the disease in the body tissue of ancient human remains, a British medical magazine, The Lancet, said. The mummy of Maria d'Arco (1503-1568), exhumed in a Naples Abbey, had a linen bandage entwined with ivy leaves on the left arm which bound a still-aromatic vegetable and sulphur poultice to the ulcer. Researchers at the University of Pisa who made the discovery said in magazine that the woman was famed for her beauty and belonged to renaissance intellectual and religious circles. The origin and spread of syphilis in Europe is still uncertain, but it was not widespread until the 16th century when it was known as "the Neapolitan disease." Until now historical study of the disease has been confined to skeletons.

Elderly teddy bear sold for \$55,000

LONDON (R) — A teddy bear which hasn't been cuddled much in its 69 years found a new home Tuesday after a collector paid a record \$55,000 (\$85,000) at a London auction. The successful offer for the toy, made in Germany in 1920, was four times more than the previous highest price for a teddy bear and 61 times the price predicted by experts. It's unusual features included two different shades of brown fur and larger than normal eyes. It was also in particularly good condition. "It doesn't look as if it has been cuddled very much," a spokeswoman for the auctioneers, Sotheby's, said. The buyer was a private collector who bid through an agent and insisted on remaining anonymous. "There is a large demand for teddy bears," the spokeswoman said. "Prices have jumped in the last two years."

1.25-ton silver heist suspect held

RENO, Nevada (AP) — A Montana man has been charged with stealing 1.25 tons of silver from a Nevada mine, where he once worked, authorities said Tuesday. Sheriff James McIntosh said officials hoped to get arrest warrants Wednesday for two other Montana people wanted in the Trinity mine robbery of Aug. 26. John Aiden, 22, of Billings, Montana, was arrested Saturday and jailed on \$105,000 bail on charges of embezzlement and conspiracy. McIntosh said: "The \$200,000 cache of partially processed silver is still missing."